

N^o 1

Indian & English
Dictionary

Aa to Ma^{to}
Mi

5
28 2.
5

No longer the property of

RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.



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THE
HISTORY OF THE WARS

WHICH AROSE OUT OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION:

RHODE ISLAND
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

PROVIDENCE R.I.
A REVIEW OF THE CAUSES OF THAT EVENT.

BY ALEXANDER STEPHENS,
OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ.

statui res gestas populi Romani strictim, uti quæque memoria
digna videbantur, perscribere: eo magis, quod mihi a spe, metu, partibus rei-
publicæ animus liber erat. *SAL. de conjurat. Catil.*

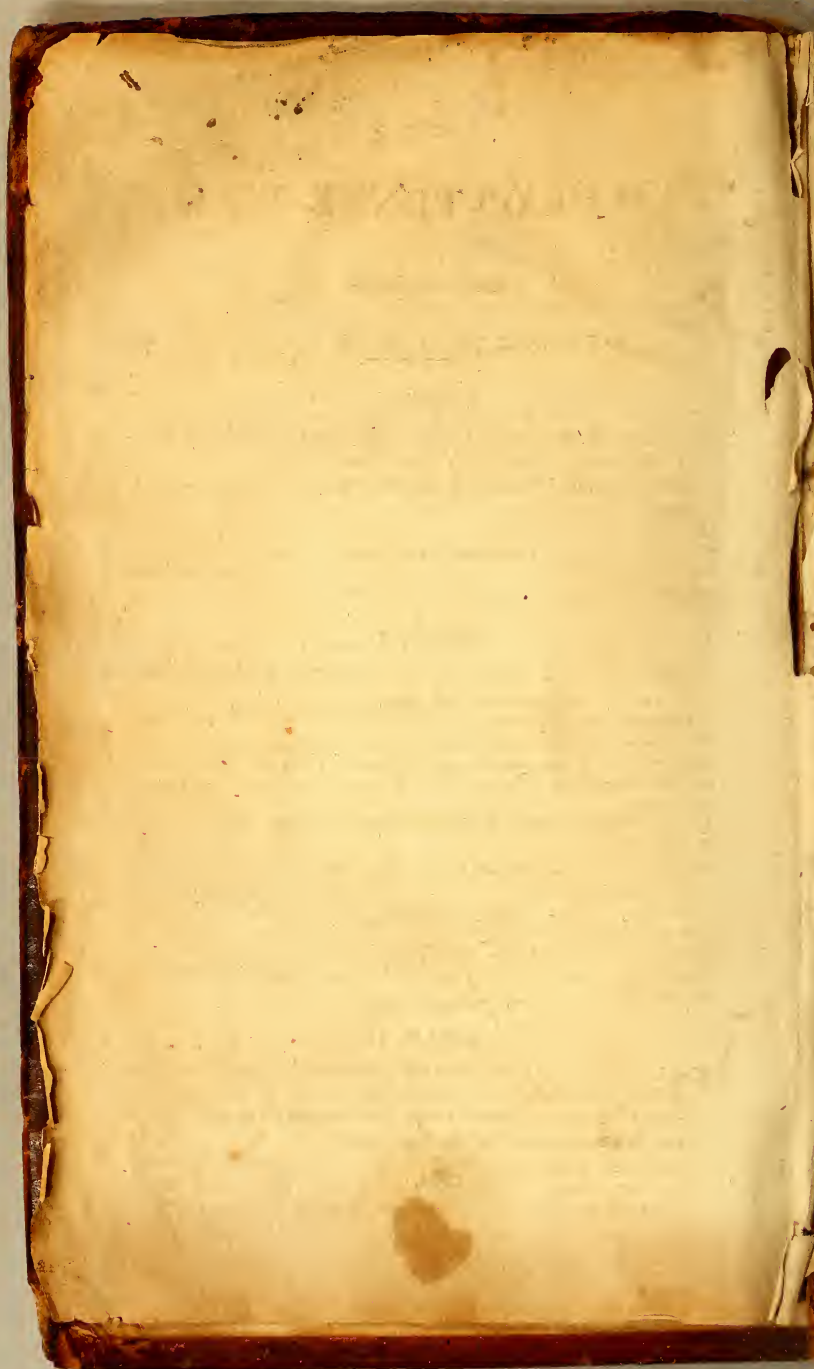
IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN BIOREN, AND
THOMAS L. PLOWMAN.

1804.



Aacolgaguassin Kettle in Copper 3

Aagausaunta Cheap (it is) Red

Aakionak Skin Nas

Aak go ye 2

Aal go thou 2

Aan go (to) 2

Aamok Yes Nas

Aamook Angle (in) 3

Aana Road C

Aana Path W

Aana Way C

Aatiguntli Eleven N5.

Aatinuha Thirteen N5

Aatinoush Eighteen N5.

Aatienna Fourteen N5.

Aatipuskunk Nineteen N5

Aatinusha Twelve N5

Aatipuntash Sixteen N5.

Aatipollinunk Fifteen N5

Aatonushash Seventeen N5.

Aaunchemokaw News (tell me your) Red

Aatu Deer (a) N5

Aadian Fog N^o.

Aayxkehake Spade(s) S

Abescur Vein(s) S

Abockquosiuash Malt(s) of the house. N^o

Ablonen Speak(s), N^o

Ablong Speak about N^o

Abtschi always N^o

Abtschichgoehgihilleu Death.
(he died to) N^o

Abtschihillak whooping cough N^o

Abtschihilleu whooping cough
(he has the) - N^o

Abtschinaluxop afflicted (he was)
to death - N^o

Abtschinaluxim Tormented (to be)
afflicted N^o

Abtschinalap afflicted (he was) N^o

Acaomuck notshem came over the
water Riv.

Accecow or Paliquarro

Fire (a Spark of) S

Accowson Step (to) or go up S

Accomodenshi Turtle(s) S

Accongaiwak Bend (to) S

Accopaalamun Feed (to) with a Spoon S

Accondowos Berries (blue) in liquor of
grapes very pleasant S

Accucumeno Tree Mulberry L^l.

- Achewen Bushes (chick milk) 2
- Achghamauiwan distributed to him 2
- Achgamet Broad 2
- Achghahikewoagan distribution 2
- Achgetakttschschollak (jump/step)
over the fence 2
- Achgechigami Hastily to drink 4
- Achgegingen Teach (to) 2
- Achgette makinaguachtol
Poorly (step) look 2
- Achgelinguoam behold, look 2
- Achgenindin Blame (to) to charge
one another 2
- Achgesingueu Blind (he is) H
- Achgegin teach (to) instruct 2
- Achgesokeu Deaf (he is) H
- Achgesingwe Blind (he is) H
- Achgenindewoagan Report (a bad) 2
- Achgeindewoagan Teaching,
information 2
- Achgekttschowachpachsigan
medicine for women 1
- Achgiculan Rains (when it) of freezes 2
- Achgindiken Read (to) 2
- Achgikibi mocking jesting 2
- Achginckow quick, Sharp to hear 2
- Achgigikawan Mock (to) or laugh at
somebody 2

- Achgiwalittin deceive (to), cheat 2
 Achgiguweiwagan Sport, pastime 2
 Achgiuchso woagan drunkenness 2
 Achgikbi Tree Elm wood or Bark 2
 Achgiwalitte woagan Deceit Fraud 2
 Achgiguweu play (to), be noisy 2
 Achgink How 1 Min
 Achgi Barth Min
 Achgi or Chgi Barth Mok
 Achgik How Mok
 Achgook Snake (u) 2
 Achgooki Snake (a Min)
 Achgiuchso Drunk (he is) 2.
 Achgechgami manan Drink (to)
 hastily 2.
 Achgepingwe Blind (he is), H.
 Achgumhoquet Cloudy H.
 Achgumhok Cloud 2
 Achgunnan Cloth (to), one 2
 Achgunnan Clothed (he is) 2
 Achgussu Burnt (the Katla is) 2
 Achgumhok Cloud Min
 Achkenanawagan False Hst.
 Achkiwite woagan Involuntarily 2

- Achkiwelendam Disquiet (to be) or
trouble in mind 2
- Achibis Bind up (to) or dress a wound 2
- Achie summauchnem Sick (I am very) Red
- Achienonaumwem Speaks, very true, Red
- Achmonnaheek Knife. Naid
- Achnelepjit West Mohr.
- Achochuchwijoyjuwak Slow (they go)
to work 1
- Achochuwak Travelling (they have)
food, 2
- Achowet hard dangerous 2
- Achowattoagan Love Mind.
- Achowalogen labour (to) hard to do 2
- Achowi Earnestly 1.
- Achpoem Corn (roasted) 2
- Achpo Home (at) Mind
- Achpitind somewhere (to be) 2
- Achpiny Sleep (a place to) on 2
- Achproques Mouse (a) 2
- Achpamsiso Walk (to) 2
- Achproalimawall Mocked (they) him
laughed at him 2
- Achpitawineen Abide with us 2
- Achpaywayk Back woods Naid
- Achpit Stay abide 2

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Ac i Ac

Achpoem Bread 2

Achpanschiatt, Timber, logs 2

Achpitichhinda Away/push it from you 2

Achpitichhinde Put it, away 1

Achpitetsch Stay (let him) 2

Achpiguot wounded 2

Achpamsu Walks/he about 2

Achpiguon Flute or any sounding
Instrument 2

Achpoguwayh Back wood. Now

Achpo thine (his) at home 2

Achpishigamen Follow to 1

Achpitschiechier Stop to prevent 2

Achpekot wound (a) 2

Achpivu if lost (one of) 2

Achpiguak Fleas 2

Achpussind Roast (to) 2

Achpishigamen Follow to a certain
place 1.

Achpiten somewhere (to be) 2

Achquontontien Speech to make a long 1

Achquonckten Roof to cover a 1

Achqui man to accuse somebody 1

Achquaton Floated off to the Shore 1

Achgu Eschieckto woaganik

Temple of few file into) 11

Achguanemend Net caught with this 11

Achguanyo woagan hasce wigunels

Whoredom 2

Achguetaken to Shoot mark 2

Achguetschieckto woagan

The pelation 2

Achguetchky Sun (the) Naw

Achguiwanis Blanket a 2

Achguindowoagan Accusation large 2

Achguishakemihos Barbs (upon) 2

Achguipelawon Hoofs) 2

Achguil put on 2

Achguoanemou Fishtr, with a Net 2

Achguoanan Net a Bush 11

Achguoke Snake (a) Naw

Achguonckhen Cover a Roof 11

Achguoanagui gen long Timber 2

Achguoanau caught with a Net 2

Achguonalhukguijand Corn (a long ear of) 11

Achguindin to accuse no one 11

Achnimhigannau Push to give him a 11

Achsin Stone (a) 2

Achsin Stone (a) Naw

Achsanaju Hard Mole

- Achsinemhoan Spoon & Pewter, 2
 Achsinraminschi Sugar Tree 2
 Achsinbellehien Trap & Steel, 2
 Achscheltewah Scatterphug, disperse 2
 Achsenchenak Scatter & sleep walking 6
 Achsikiminschi Horn 2
 Achsinrigew Stony 2
 Achsün Stone Min
 Achsinrale Stonis 2
 Achtsuck's Deer (a) Small, H
 Achtsuckwicchehen Deers hair 2
 Achtsu Deer (a) 2
 Achtsuckwiminschi Red Root 2
 Achtschingi pocketed it ^{secretly} ~~secretly~~
 took five of it
 Achtschipsapteman to talk strange
 wonderful 2
 Achtschinkhalen persuade to free and 2
 Achtaquittigischon Days (he) are
 short 6
 Achtschipsilissin to behave strange
 wonderful 2
 Achtschingioochare he ventured to go 2
 Achtschinkewoagan disobedience 2
 Achtschipsaptonon to talk strange
 rough 2
 Achwipisgeu Dark (very) 2
 Achwangandawoagan Peace, strong
 lasting 2
 Achwuntowagan Love Moh

Ac - Ah

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- Achwamatisin Paint to face green & 2
 Achwoawanga Bank (a Sharp high) 2
 Achwilek hard wood some time 2
 Achwi schelaam Rain (a) very hard H
 Achwaugendo wi very perceptible 2
 Achtu chukke woman Are the Dear
 / landy where you was H,
 Achtangetté something very small H
 Achkopican Dish (to make a) S,
 Aecshinniman Carry to upon ones
 Shoulders S,
 Acomlan Boat (a) S
 Acoke Deer skin (a) Red.
 Aconagunnauog Beads (a) Red
 Acoowoe Vain (in) or to no purpose Red
 Acquahogue Woman (a) Nan
 Aadamoin Fall (a) S Adamosu Fall (a) S,
 Aetlicke Know (how do you) C
 Aetliche macha Atapke Bows (may be
 I can have two or three) Red.
 Aetlicke that you may know C
 Agashu Green (Nile)
 Agwiskowano Waves of the Sea S,
 Ahas Cross (a) 2
 Ahas Raveid H C
 Ahikan to excite somebody H
 Ahauhocque descended or sprang
 from 2
 Ahangukafapone Winter (a Sharp) Red

- Ahinuock Merry (to) any Red
 Ahocusha (Climb to) a Tree S.
 Ahcuppatst Ice Nam
 Ahgur cover (to) and S
 Ahikan to excite somebody to
 Ahiktek Stroud a Sort of Cloth S
 Ahino Manja rich S
 Ahkee Earth Nam
 Ahkinnitsek Paddle Nam
 Ahkic Vaisaap Hunt (to) orathing
 hurls me S.
 Ahu ilongwa Bird (at) Mocking Nam
 Ahoolliuamalisins to feel Love S
 Ahowataur esteem (to) value S
 Ahowolau loved (he's) S
 Ahoollowaagan Love S
 Ahoatan to love one S
 Ahowal love him S
 Ahoweli wife S
 Ahowoapewi Strong S
 Ahpook Feather S.
 Ahquammou Show S
 Ahquohhose Dram (as) S.

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Ahskoke Snake (s) Naw

Ahs menuns paakauns
Walnut (s) S.

Ahshowcutteis Bird (s) with carna-
tion coloured wings S

Ahseequa Crane (s) Naw

Ahshahaneques Squirrel
(s) flying Naw

Ahsmnimintz Walnut Tree Naw

Ahskakluckgaia Green (Naw)

Ahshoopenzo Thin NT

Ahtanahunnimintz Tree Dog
Wood S Naw

Ahshaham Lobster (s) S.

Ahwhappauntop Eagle (s) Naw

Ahtur Stinkette (s) S.

Ajandamoagan Desire Z

Ajanhelendam to be indifferent
unconcerned. Z

Ajaskemi for good and all Z

Ajepeu Buck (s) Z

Ajeni if only, if but Z

Aji take it Z

Ajoskeimi Entirely Finally Z

Ajanhissowagan Calmness of mind Z

Ajanhelendamagan Indifference Z

Ajulle matlaque Duel (a) C.

Ajulla War (to make) C

Aitowk Ball (a) C.

Aiossapanisk Squirrel flying (a) S.

Akesuog. Cards (they are at) Rev.

Aketash money (tell my) Rev

Akores Swedes C

Akontant Mutta coondah
Plaister (a) S.

Akores nitaate ajuttamen Swedes (they
are good & faithful warriors) C

Alagischgu Spent the day at Z

Alalechetschik the dying Z

Alasohen Separate (to) Z

Alapfa tomorrow Z

Alachimuin Rest (to) Z

Alapihan Kiss (a) S.

Alagendewenke after Sunday Z

Alawessin to be not able to perform Z

Alachimoatenamin
to rest happy Z

Alappiechsin to speak quick Z

Alap/paje early in the morning Z

Alachionoagan Rest Z

Alakschackaw the wind ceases Z

Alank Star (a) Nind.

- Alletob They are rotten &
 Allet Rotten &
 Alendimijek Some of good &
 Alende Some H.
 Alenkjallo Kwathaguench the &
 Alelecken to Die &
 Alhaequot Stormy, Raining weather &
 Alige if so H.
 Alige nevertheless if so H.
 Alige Ndallenusca
 nevertheless I will go H.
 Allummahen Throw (to) &
 Allumsoak Away (they go) &
 Allowiwé more &
 Allummoochwalan to bring him
 away &
 Allcitohagon Story a Fable &
 Allunspican Bulletmould &
 Allagacan Servant Messenger &
 Allumhammock They set off by
 water &
 Allumapto men Speak (to) Say on &
 Allencwachtock carry or spread
 ye abroad &
 Allowigamen Overcome (to) Subdue &
 Alende Some &

Allohak more powerful 2

Allummoochackton Carry to away 2

Allontz Cows Hand

Allowrin Cathe Cist 3.

Allauwin Hunt to 2

Alleau Schakunnaak Hold him
by the tail 4

Alluns Arrow Bullet 2

Allappahwe Tomorrow Hand

Allum Dog 2

Allenioacan Fear apprehension 2

Allumtoorhen to speak or say 2

Allowibleen left over 2

Allemininschick Sarsaparilla 2

Allohakasew Teach to instruct 2

Allemake went Hill (on the
north side of) 2

Allaangwoosuwk Star (a) 5.

Allanquewak Stars 2

Allummuckton Weeping
(he went away) 2

Allapchellan Rock a Child 2

Allumsitam let us go 2

Alocuwoagan Learning 2

Allohakawineen Teach us 2

Alloku Lean poor 2

- 17 Allansall arrows, bullets. 2
 ed Alloguepi Hat, Cap 2
 mo Allobahillew overturned
 and upset (the canoe) 2
 7
 imr Allemickhillew Passing by or
 on Flying 2
 in Allamhakeik In the Earth 2
 min Allansiduney Shotbag (a) 2
 into the Allamitschehellackton
 ers to roll something along 2
 cor Allamsin to go away 2
 fell Allowelendamagard
 on Great high esteem. 2
 cor Allemewachton Carry (to) abroad 2
 cou the Alapijezjuwoagaw Activity
 thi quickness 2
 car Allogetto Amemens Lean
 ed (the child of) 2
 als Allamungue wither 2
 sis Allowelendamex to esteem
 tor highly 2
 of Allohumasin Show (to) 2
 hi Alamaawompk Point (a) Now
 w Allogemo Sent 2
 thi Allopikollen Amochol upset
 en overturned (the Boat) 2
 ce Allovitck most weighty of great
 ca concern 2
 oc
 ro
 to
 e
 c Alod For H
 Alaum Dove (a. N.).

- Alum Dog Nan
 Alum Dog Min
 Amaunsch or Ausauonsh or
 Amaunamoke take away Red.
 Amaumuwau paudsha
 Messenger is come Red.
 Amangamek Pish (a large) 2
 Amangilook Big large, they are 2
 Amandan Peck (to) 2
 Amange great big large 2
 Amanganquak large fishes 2
 Amanganachquiminschi
 Sparish Oak 2
 Amanghattoekat Coarse Linen 2
 Amandaanocagan Peeling 2
 Amatschipuis Turkey Buzzard 2
 Amangachpoques Rats 2
 Amatschiechsin to speak broken 2
 Amaantind Child Nan
 Amanechwinate Throwing over the
 Chairs L.
 Aman Fishing line rope to 2
 Amaumer awake S.
 Amacquitkemmen to cut off 2
 Amalasnalsi Unweli (to feed) H.
 Amangilinkkattachgikilleu
 Heavy (he had a very) walk H.

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- Amah. Fishhook. H.
 - Amalschisowapassigan
Cold's foot & Herb 2
 - Amamuh nelaccon Greatway S.
 - Amoak Bees Nan
 - Amahschimnitr Mole as Nan
 - Amangachisin Speak for or cry aloud 2
 - Amachategin Belly Moh
 - Amemens Child 2
 - Amen Nussacum Bilets. S.
 - Ameem Pidgeon as W.
 - Amentschinsin praise to give honour 2
 - Amemensuwi Child like 2
 - Ame Yes Nan
 - Amechachwilawehtowoagan
chastisement 2
 - Ametschimi often 2
 - Amenacacac Seeds S
 - Amemensac Children 2
 - Amemi Pigeon 2
 - Amenenlit a little Babe 2
 - Amentschinsin Praise, 2
 - Ameuchewoagan disobedience
stubbornness 2
 - Amemiwae Pigeons 2
 - Amintschimmellachgik those who
praise thee 2
 - Amatschiuchsin disobedient 2. 6. 12
 - Amintschindewoagan Praise 2

Amintschiuchsooagan disolved ince 2

Amihilleu Falls by down 4

Amnowsh adamon adamosu
Falls S.

Amoschiemo Buck, a Spike, yearling 2

Amoma Sow S.

Amohunta Poplar Tree N

Amoquigachschekin to bruise the
nail of the finger 2

Amotohetem Turkey Buzzard N.

Amochol Canoe (a) or Boat 2

Amocwak Bees 2

Amoe Bee (a) 2

Amonsoquath Bear S.

Amuchelke Poplar Tree 2

Amookas Butterfly N.

Amokoth Target S.

Amopalamban Day (is broad) Rev.

Amphone Pan (a) frying S.

Ampeonomindg Spoon (to make) S.

Amulwoir to take S.

Amunwhokki Target S.

Amuicwoagan Resurrection 2

Amuic to rise up from laying down 2

Amuik he is risen 2

Amuitup he is risen up 2

- Amuel Rise, get up 2
 Amuigenin to raise one 2
 Anaskommin How (to) or break up. Rev.
 Anaskig How (a) Rev.
 Anaskhomman teamow Break (th) for make.
 Anaskiganash Hows. Rev.
 Anaskhomwutoowin Howing or
 Breaking up. Rev.
 Anamakoesuckshonawm Tainit wile,
 to day Rev.
 Anan Sowanskituwaw goes (to) the
 South West Rd.
 Anauchemineash Acorns Rev.
 Anatochieton Care (to lake) 2
 Anacanall Mats 2
 Anacan Mat (a) made of Rushes 2
 Anatschikhuwewoagan Cautious (a),
 Care 2
 Anah Farewell, the word at parting S.
 Anawat Chick's Crows (the Cock) Rev.
 Anatikish or Mauchish Be going Rev.
 Anackunk How (a) Rev.
 Anawusuck Shells Rev.
 Anassas Bird (a) Lt.
 Anakus Star (a) Moh.
 Anakiteunk gone (he is) Rev.
 Anakugushannick gone (they are) Rev.
 Anaskimmin Acorn (a) S.

Arr to Arr

Anide woagan Hold of something is
Aninsikillew Young (the) of a Bird or Bird 2
Aninhegannan Push (to give him) is
Anidan Hold (to) fast something is
Anit Putrified (it is) Red
Anischi thanks be to you 2
Asemasaukocksochepo Snow (it is) to night Red
Asimanauckocksochepo 2
Anitash Corn (Rotten) Red
Ankhitarsowoagan loss 2
Ankhiton loose (to) 2
Anna Kakees Mother 2
Annitui or Mauchie Gone (he is) Red
Annauke mat Matsa fine sort of (to) sleep on Red
Annehick now. Nouesauonek Name (I have forgotten my) Red
Anoce wenawash hire him Red
Anosche Shoestring 2
Anoschiea Shoestrings 2
Arrowwina Suck (to) 2
Anoggs Star (a) Mas.
Anockgus Star (a) Red
Anouant Harvest (a) Red
Anockus Star (=) Red
Ansipitken Bird (to) up into Sheaves 2
Ansbaumfmauntam Well (I am very) Red
Anschwi more by Degrees 2

- Anansacoon Mat (a) made of Reeds S.
 Anagushauog Traders Red
 Anagushenlo Trade (lot us) Red
 Anagual River Red
 Anakausu Labourer (c) Red
 Anakausichick Labourers Red
 Anakish or Mauchish Go Red
 Anamakeesuck Days (hus) Red
 Anashaju Empty Moh
 Ananson Mat (a) S
 Anekhorok Dead C
 Ancagwins Pot (a) S
 Andolimp's Channel Naw
 Andhanni Bullfrogs 2
 Anegusanegussuck Squirrels
 (a little coloured) Red
 Arenawi by degrees, not at once 2
 Anekhu Bark 2
 Aney Road, Path or 2
 Anechunallig Canoe (a Bark) 2
 Arena by degrees 2
 Angel Death Naw
 Angolunka Dead (thyan) 2
 Angollop Died (he) 2
 Angel Die (lo) 2
 Angollick he is dead 2
 Ankoktonken to interpret 2
 Anixi Gischuck January 2

Ansennummen to take together 2

Anum Dog (a) (Mas)

Anumcock Dogs Two.

Anunema Help me Two.

Anwadis Child Moh

Anwisachge Kauntackgun Nleduk
Seeks (he) occasioned to tell me 2

Aotawok Rat (a) S.

Aparaunenans Corn parched in the fire S.

Apakhammundg Go after S.

Apalamo Recover (to) from a sudden fit 2

Apatassawa Viper (a) Nau

Apachgilentschachisi Wash your hands 2

Apacus Partridge (a) Lt.

Apatschen Return (to) Lt.

Apaligan Tread (to) upon 2

Apasuctuegut Winding Nau

Apatschime Return (when) Lt.

Apame In vain 2

Apachtoquespi Crown (a) 2

Apatschijenque when we come back 2

Apagihen Planting (to come from) 2

Apatlawwin Hunting to return from 2

Apanochen Cutting wood (to come from) 2

Apacet Throw (to) any thing away S

Apalogen come (to) from working 2

- Ap Bread Lt
 Ape Trap Rto
 Apeu mat Home (he is not at) Rto.
 Apetawok joan toasted Bread or
 Boiled - S.
 Apendelluxin Partaker (to be made) Z
 Apendeliton Brjousig Lt
 Apegiors Mouse (as S.
 Apendelluxo woagan Partaker
 (the being made) Z
 Apendelluxia Partaker (to be made) Z
 Apisackan Bowstring C
 Apitcheican Anvil (say) Z
 Apitzi Pischea Presently (it will be
 dark) C
 Apitzi Apiongo Presently (it will be day) C
 Apitschi By and By Z
 Apissumma Warm thus for me Rto.
 Apit by the way Z
 Apissumma Warm thus for me Rto
 Apime or Apimash Thigh (etc) Rto
 Apowao First (etc) S.
 Apocnahac Oysters Lt.
 Apocnah Apocnahs Bread S
 Apocke Tobacco S.
 Apocnocnocutch Bread (to make) S

Apowohok, Homins Whelps S.

Apokagwatecus Alone S.

Aporne Thigh S

Apongat Tomorrow C

Appesuck Tree (Apple) N.

Appetamo Hot N.

App Bread N.

Aptonagan Word (th) Z

Aptupjau drowned (by) Z

Aplelendatn Die (to) for sorrow
and Grief Z

Apanna Bed (a) L.

Apuat Easy Z

Apuaugel Died (by) easy, quick Z

Apuawachto Cheap Z

Aputschiechton Turn (to) the right
Side out Z

Apuichton Easy (to) make (to) light Z

Aquie jachgussaume Hard (be not so) R.

Aquie wussaumowash Ash (do not) much R.

Aquie musquantash Anger (cease from) R.

Aquijran Cloth C

Aquie Kuttannan do not tell R.

Aquahcog Woman N.

Aquie kokaumowash Scorn (do not) R.

- Aquic wuttatash Drink (do not) Red
 " Wauernataus Drink (do not) all Red
 " Kunnickkatschash Leave
 (do not) me Red
 " Assokish Foolish (be not) Red
 " Pakelash away (do not) feet) Red
 " Cheheginnewayear Rob
 (do not) me Red
 " Pokeshattous Break (do not) the
 knot of marriage) Red
 " Mooskiskattous Disclose (do not) Red
 " Wopewauwash Peace (hold your) Red,
 " Cunnitash Fields worn out Red,
 " Aquic do not Red
 " Chenawausish Charlish/be not) Red
 " Mesguttanck gussish do not
 make ado Red.
 " Mishash Name (do not) Red

Aquiquague Sun (the) Red

Aquintagneaux Boat (a Small) S

Aquointan Boat (?) S

Aquaca Woman S.

Aquene Peace, Red

Aquataneik Tree (a green) S.

Aquetuck Cease Arms Red

Aquintagne Manggay Ship
 (a great) S.

Asapan Pudding (hasty) S.

Aqonhussum Coal & Plate S.

Ascumetecim mis Balen. have you not yet
Red

Asapan Pudding (= hasty) S.

Asauanash Plumbstones painted Red

Ascowegwassin good morrow Red.

Aschscheljin Empty Nawl

Aschahama Pitch (to) or deep & Coal S

Aschowi Swim (to) 2

Aschanquassin Rejected (to be)
cast away 2

Aschlehkella over (it goes) one another 2

Ascaletschi unripe. 2

Aschakisa poor (one who is quite)
has nothing 2

Aschussihiller Swim (to) 2

Ascowegwassin good morrow Red

Ascowegwassinummis
good morrow Red.

Aschowitchan Rape (to) 2

Ascamanor Go (to) along S.

Ascarnauk Bellows S

Ascaxasquus Weeds (Sea) S.

Ascoob Squash 41.

Aseneskesh Patch some small
sticks Red.

- Asgaskachgoose Snake (a green) 2
 Ashopz Nets Row.
 Ashaunt lobster Row.
 Ashotikasispekake Snakebites Row
 Askug Snake (a) Row.
 Ashopjock Hemp Row.
 Askapauish Fast (make) the Boat Row.
 Askwettcass Watch (keep) Row
 Askwhitcachick Guard (the) Row
 Askaski Green Row.
 Askivi Row, green 2
 Askun Row (it is) Row.
 Askutlokemis Awake (are you not yet) Row
 Askutkowene Sleep you yet Row.
 Askutlaaguompsin How do you Row
 Askiquall herbs grass 2
 Asnjraummauntam I am very well Row
 Askunmeuh Run S
 Askeguk Tree (Green) L
 Asjochwe Ascend (to) go up (to) 2
 Aspenummen Lift (to) up 2
 Aspenummook Lift ye up 2
 Asjanna-Ottawa Earth (the) S.
 Aspeyau or Asquam He is not come yet Row.
 Aspenuxin Lifted (to be) up 2
 Asjraummauntam Sachim How doth the
 Sachim Row

Aspaumpmauntam committamias

How doth your wife Red.

Aspaumpmauntanowock Commuctiaogor

How doth your Children Red

Aspummission Departed (he is not yet) Red.

Aspumnewock Gone (they ^{are} not) by Red.

Aspummeiw. Gone (he is not) by Red.

Asqueowan Arrows S.

Asquam Not yet Red.

Assimnains Walnut (a) S

Assingui Face (the) Now

Assolu or Assoko Fool (a) Red

Assaounsawh Feathers (the) of an Arrow S

Assescim Plum (a Corn) S

Assahampelocke Lobster (a) S

Assentamens Pears S

Assiscu Mud, Clay 2

Assiscuja muddy, dirty 2

Assisquahoos Pot (an Earthen) 2

Assisquohen Clay (to make) 2

Assaenn Stone C

Assente weaish Shinneth (it) S

Assinoest Fox (a) S.

Assawompatitica Come, let us change Red

Assunnoinidge Walnut Tree S

Assumuwk Head (the) of an arrow that is
round S.

Assowhook Box in which they play
at a Game S

- 17 Assamme give me to eat Rv
 Assiguandu Light Nw
 Assien Stone Nw.
 Aragusae Star (a) Lt.
 Aranch Star (a) C
 Arathikone Raccoon S.
 Arathikone a Beast like a Boy S
 Arigwossac Ants S
 Armiaatti South neire Sick (Jaw) S.
 Aroummossouthe Sick (to be) S.
 Array Gull (a) Lt.
 Arrokiote Sky (the) S.
 Arsum Dog Lt.
 Aruns Arrow, Shot C
 Arum Dog C
 Atauntowash Climb the Tree Rv
 Atankawaw Lord Rv
 Atauskawang Rulers Rv.
 Atcheisquansun lean to, against a thing S.
 Atenkipatto Quench the fire Z
 Atschimo one who relates something, Z
 Atschimallsin Consult to, hold counsel Z
 Atschimolsoagon Counsel, advised Z
 Alla tahusca Not a great many H
 Alla Welaquike East (not) H.
 Alla No Z
 Alla No H

Atta Ischilange Shower (shower)
is over H.

Attack Beyond, above L

Attagwassanna West (W) S

Attuck Ntiya I hunt venison H.

Attuck a Deer H.

Attukw Deer (a) Now

Attitash Whortle berries H.

Attique Deer (a) Now

Attogwas Weers S.

Atte N'pallaha No, I missed him H.

Attoma's Dog (a) S.

Attagaskilowi It cannot be true H.

Atupquomhangue Moon Now.

Auasup Raccoon (a) Now

Auchsa difficult to manage L

Auchsin hard to deal with L

Aucup Creek (plate) or Cove H.

Aucpawese a very little Creek or Cove H.

Aucuck Kettle (a) H.

Auchangotch Night (work) H.

Auchau's Hunt he is gone (a) H.

Aucoquins Kettle (a) S.

Auchautch's Hunt (not just) H.

Audla Apron (a) H.

1796.

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- Augwittous Hang it there. Red
 Autab Bow (a) S.
 Auke laqualtscha Frozen (the
 ground is) Red.
 Aukeasin downwards Red
 Aukeeteamen Corn (to plant) Red
 Aukeeteamitch Planting time Red
 Auketutauk Fishhook (a) S.
 Aukeewushauog Land (they go by) Red
 Auke downwards Red
 Auke Earth Red
 Aukeeteamitch Spring or Seed time. Red
 Aukuck poramun Earth (to lay in the) Red
 Aumau Fish (he is gone to) Red
 Aumantle Port (a) Red
 Aumanskiteaug Portify (they) Red
 Aumpanimmo undo or untie
 a knot Red
 Aumpanish untie this Red
 Aumene Fishing line (a) Red
 Aumenapeak Fishing lines Red
 Aumauog Fishing (they are) Red
 Aumachick Fishes Red
 Aumpsuick Hearing S.
 Aumaimuwau Messenger comes Red
 Aumauncman Breast to take from (they
 to wear) Red
 Aumanck Port (a) Red

Aumpacunnish Open it Rew.

Aumawon Butterfly Nan

Auntendum nowesholam Beat (to) and
with a Cudgel S.

Aunan Doe (a) Rew

Aunchuck Heath Cock Rew,

Aunshcapho Afterwards S

Aunam Pawn (a) Rew.

Aunakesu Painted (he is) Rew

Aupuminea nawsaumpr Parched
meat boiled with water Rew

Aupummineanash Parched Corn Rew

Auppes Bowstring (a) S.

Augunnish Let go Rew.

Augunnash [Barnes. Rew. Beans?]

Augiegs Household Stuff, Rew.

Aussab naccowms Net (a) S.

Ausup Raccoon (a) Rew

Ausup panuog Raccoons Rew

Autowatah Pocuttowa's Corn (to sow) S.

Autus Stink to S

Auulsahhamin Take (to) up with a
Spoon S.

Auwasse weekan Sweeten (it is) Rew

Auwan Fog Moh

Auwan Fog Nan

Auwechsch Thunder Nan

Auwerik who are they?

Auween guntschingair Who called you H.

Auween Who Min

Au - Aw.

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- 1796 *Auwann Pög Hw*
Auween kinewa Who do you see H.
Auwchelle Birasa Min
Auween Khackey Who are you H.
Auweri Who is it ?
Auweken to make use of something ?
Auwessis Beast (a) ?
Auween wau gintsch seal
Who came here with you H.
Auweri Who or somebody ?
Auwijewi Yet, however ?
Awaun There is somebody H.
Awaun keen who are you H.
Awaunewick kukikouemis Sleep
(at whose house did you) H.
Awauntel Child H.
Awakshuck Thunder H.
Awassew Banquewok Fly (to) S.
Awaun mesh aunchemokaw News
who brought they H.
Awaun mesh kuspittauwaw hear it
(of whom did you) H.
Awanickuckick Who are these H.
Awaun ewo Who is that H.
Awassish Warm you H.
Awaragus antawosh Speak English H.
Awaun Nakommit Feast (who makes a) H.
Awanick Paudhuck who comes here H.
 with an heroic constancy.

Awaum Keesiteouwin Keesuck

Who made the Heavens Red

Awaum Kecawne aumpiasha Bow (who
drew the first) Red.

Awa no Who is at home Red

Awanick payanchick who come there Red

Awaun Wuttunnene Victory who have the Red

Awaun cwo Who is that Red

Awaunkeesilleouwinchock

who made you Red

Awanick some come Red,

Awanick negonshackick Before us
(who are those) Red

Awacenic Kukkatteneanaumen

What do you Risk for Red,

Awaum Kukkakiote mogwannes

Who told you Red

Awawanunno mal. There is nobody
at home Red

Awaun weick kukkouen's At whose
house did you sleep Red

Awaunkawni it is used Red,

Awesake behind the House 2

Awendamuw's Painful 2

Awessissac Beasts 2

Awendamotanglowragan
Painful death 2

Awendam Suffer (to) pain 2

Awechemos Creature, catile 2

Awehkellean Dira (a) just 2

Awessenackk behind the Fen 2

- Awelendam Sure (to be certain) 2
 Awelamuckamees a young Buck 2
 Awopu Calm (a) Rio
 Awotawa Gnock Match (they make a) Rio
 Awepesha Calms it Rio.
 Awesmanittien Putting this time Rio,
 Awendamogagan Suffering 2
 Awosshagihamee the other side of the
 Field 2
 Awonn Fog 2
 Awosset warm yourself 2
 Awosset warmed by himself 2
 Awossachlenne over the Hill 2
 Awossagame Heaven 2
 Awossagame Beyond the Clouds H.
 Awossi Behind or over on the other
 Awossenachh Fence (behind the) 2
 Awolachigie Clothed (he is finely) 1
 Awallsillamogagan Medicine 2
 Awallakenimo praise behind 2
 Awallakenimogagan Praise 2
 Awallsowak good they offend 2
 Awallsittam Overy 2
 Awallakenin Praisestory to land 2
 Awallsittamen Obeyful 2
 Awwassese Further (a little) Rio
 Awwasse Further Rio

Ayatche m'contelchea as often Red

Ayatche niphecum I am here often Red

Ayewash Air New

Aykeisee Wet New

Bachgoteneu Wean (to) L

Bahthonomun Warm (to) me S

Bachwanchy Basson Girdle (to) S

Bakkuunta Strike (to) NT.

Bachilton away C

Bee Water NT.

Beson Physio L

Biesch or Bieschek Indeed (yes) H

Biesch n'pekella mauchsu

Tracked (S) but one H

Bische's Yes for all L

Biesch Knewa Then you did not
see me H

Bij' Water C

Blacnic Flying Squirrel L

Bleukolite Black Snake root L

Blgiqui Same (they in like manner) H

Bonseran apook Fill the pipe with
Tobacco S

Bocola ockok Strike (to) give S.

Boketawik Fire S.

Bokocheaala Jump NT

Broksa Break (to) L

Bschickki Good, Mind

Caculterewindg youk Name
(what is his) S.

Cacullerewindg near Nand
what is my S

Cacuttewindg Hear Name
what is your S

Cacacas Augt 11.

Catechesus Rushees S.

Calamagrostis *Grape* 41

Cateback schactti Beggar a poor
person servant C

Cangowan Rain S.

Camargo Tobacco Bag S.

Camantinge Six in number &

Cante Cante Sing and Dance S.

Canano Creek Lib.

Caracan liegt bl.

Estimable Harp, Lt.

Catchakum: muske
Chop. 41, wood 8.

Calzahanzenomuslets Flamethijl.

Cartier, Hungary Row

Cruelty: Go ashore No

Caupauskanta Ashorelletas go) Two

Caukoanash Stockings Rug.

Candlish Put off, Two.

Caenopora Whetstonea, two

capt. Ice Kw.

Caumena *Gilletus* together is.

Parwit-mishquoct Sleight (Adams)
or Red Earth P.W.

Cawseiw Fall (to be like to) S.
 Cawwawish petascawish
 Bed (s) S.
 Cawlnaawooop Corn Deliaid Nae
 Cawscap Stone (Haw)
 Cawwiah Oysters S.
 Cawinn Sleep or lay down C
 Cawuchims Birds (Smole) S.
 Cawasson Mantle (s) Covering
 made of feathers S.
 Cawgeawans Stockings S
 Cawichawawatin Go together S
 Camange Show (to) S.

Chassegunsin Sick (how long hath
 he been) Rev.
 Chakasowe Crack (s) in any thing S
 Chashecawtummo cullasphemus
 How many years since you
 were born Rev
 Chanscheaw Long knives H.

Cawmdguc Brier or Bramble S
 Cawcawmear Go (to) along S
 Cawahcheims Checken (s) S.
 Chachepussa nishguu Fierce hat
 Chacach Skomerigne Give (to) show
 you money for it Rev.
 Chacheunnea Dead he is near I

- Chasseguin's Sick (How long hath
he been) *Two*
- Changuock Knife (a) *Two*
- Changuacock Sword new *Two*
- Changuaquock Knife new *Two*
- Chauwalanne Eagle (a) *Two*
with a forked tail.
- Chauchschisis Woman (an old) *Two*
- Chauchschisis Woman an old *Two*
- Chausch Bright *Two*
- Chans Eldest Brother *Two*
- Chanson Bedstead *Two*
- Chasquem Indian Corn *Two*
- Chattanunschil Sumack *Two*
- Chelisk All *Two*
- Chelko nijr mijn What shall I give
you for it *Two*
- Chekesu North (the) West *Two*
- Chepesitch North West when the
wind blows *Two*
- Chepewautitauog They fly Northward *Two*
- Chepewess or Mishkittashin War
a northern Storm of *Two*
- Chepewessin East (the North) *Two*
- Chenock cuppeeyan mis
when came you *Two*
- Chepassotam Dead (the) Sachem *Two*
- Chekesuward God (the western) *Two*
- Chechogunnuwaycan Aquie. do not
Rob me *Two*

- Chechequunnittin Robbery (there is a)
 Committed Rv.
 Chechegunnuwachick Robbers Rv.
 Chesawh Kind (the) of a Tree like hemp ³ Rv.
 Chesmas younger Sister L
 Chessall Skins L
 Ches Skins (a) L
 Chey Skins Min
 Chessachugutacan Leather Breeches L
 Cheho what C
 Cheawanta Robin red Breast S.
 Chemosh Paddle or Row Rv.
 Chechmgwanims Nut (a) like a
 Small Acorn S.
 Cheiksew Mariner (a) S
 Cheko taiman What wine you have
 for them C
 Cheko taimow What wine you have C
 Cheascota a Gross fellow Lt.
 Cheinutey Saddlebag L
 Chelit a great deal L
 Chestkosh Wiped off Rv
 Chestkchomay Friends (all) S
 Checheke. mautsha long lasting Rv
 Cheli much L
 Chekenas Tamahaak Lt.
 Choltol. many L
 Chocquine wogan Cough L

- Chakesu West (the north) Riv.
 Chepewessiu Wind (the north East) Riv.
 Chickot Fire Riv.
 Chipsin Land or Earth S.
 Chitqueu Deep Water, great depths L
 Chingamockel Canoe (a large) L H.
 Chingualippa Buck/a great L
 Chissogh Sun C.
 Chitto - Kitta Heart (the) C.
 Chichiguammins Grain (a kind of)
 to eat S.
 Chingarwenawh Rattle (as) such as
 they use in their ceremonies made
 of a Gourd S.
 Chintilinguon Face (he has a large) L
 Chichegin Hatchet Riv.
 Chischwicke upon - Day C.
 Chickautu with a house fired Riv.
 Chichee Alive (he is) C.
 Chicks anawat the Cock crows Riv.
 Chipsin Earth or land S.
 Chingachgoot a large Snake H.
 Chir'iskha Ribbons or Laps or Strings
 to bind or tie up with C.
 Chingissum Warm weather (it is) S.
 Cheppapuaeti the Brood Hen Riv.
 Ching' Wilero a tall & stout man H.
 Chichanguat Day (it is broad) Riv.
 Chipsin Land S.

Dr. Ch - Ci

Chiguasu patched, mended &
Chickiecke life C

Chogan Birdja Black, Red
Choganuck Black Birds Red.

Chowwopkommin To cast overboard Red

Chenock wonck cupp geemen
when will you be here again Red

Christau Hearst C

Chot Eschinsche a big Bowl or trough &

Choanschickau a Virginian &

Choprocac Deep (the water is) H.

Chowkwasaw Ague S.

Chenock naquombeg cuppauntlin
nitcaugwash When will you bring
me my money Red.

Chowasquall old dry grass &

Chaut Egg - V.

Chuppecat deep high water &

Chummall his daughter in law &

Chucquinew he coughs &

Chum Daughter in law &

Chwelokunac many nights &

Chwelopannite they were many &

Chwan gischuck March the Shad month H

Chwelhammock great many tracks
of Deer &

Chwo Pine Tree C

Chwelonsowogan Pride &

Ciutte One C

- Ciutte chischwickan Day and Night C.
 Ciutte ofpan one Day C.
 Ciutte Kucknuckkucki a Week C.
 Ciraaman See Ho, W.
 Ciutas Six C.
 Clagacken Amochol Aground
 (the Boat is) H.
 Clamachpil Sit Still. H.
 Clahican Prop. 2
 Clampcecken Still or dead Water 2
 Clamhattenamcagan quiet mind 2
 Clammiechen it lies Still 2
 Clamachpin to be quiet, sit Still 2
 Clamhattenammin to be of a calm mind 2
 Coan Snow S.
 Coanichogane mat. have you no hands Rew.
 Coanaumwen True (you speak) Rew.
 Coanaumatous Believe (you) Rew.
 Coanombugusse Deceived (you have) Rew.
 Cobackean thick 2
 Cocassae Nail H.
 Cohoy Nose H.
 Cohock Body (you) Rew.
 Colequaiuwk Calm S.
 Coialgwus Gull (as) S.
 Comounskunnus Clott (have you any) Rew.
 Cornishoonhom Water (go you by) Rio.
 Cornishoonhommi's Come (did you)
 by Boat Rew.

- Commotins Turtle* (a) S
Commonais Love (s), you S.
Commotook Steal (to) S.
Combachquall Leaves of Trees 2
Commoot Steal (to) 2
Commolgen Stolen 2
Cone Snow Rev.
Conconchus Crow (a) Lt.
Contayux Brother Lt.
Coputte Arm Lt.
Copatin Ice Lt.
Copomac Thigh Lt.
Coques Pot (a) Lt.
Corucan Hip Lt.
Coritche Hand Lt.
Coritchous Finger Lt.
Cosaume Sokenounnis Poured
 [you have] and too much Rev
Cosaumpeckunneman Cloth [you have
 torn me off too little] Rev
Cosaumakese Told [you had] too much Rev
Cosh Father (your) Rev
Chowwasun Ague S.
Cueguat Arrow Rev.
Caameals Bowl (a) like a beale with a
 Sharp bill like a Black Bird S
Countkarunneant Bend (to) Lt.
Cousin Cows Lt

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Cotehikeseu assamme Cut me a piece) Red

Cotammish I hinder you Red

Cotatamkeea Drink Red

Cotapessew overset/a Boas, S.

Cotammauntam Busy (you are) Red

Cotampcan Child Lt.

Coloker Stand Lt.

Cowwewunk Soul (the) Red

Cowwetuck Sleep (let us) Red.

Cowweke Sleep Red

Cowwewi Asleep (he is) Red

Cowwewock Sleep (thy) Red

Cowunnegeshuckanen Wind (you
have a fair) Red.

Cowautam understand (you) Red

Cowawlam tawhitchke nippecyauwan
Come (do you know why I) Red

Cotehokunnemi wee you cut me
Some meat Red.

Cowasmmaunsk Love (I, you) Red

Cowwammaus Iquing (you are) Red

Cowewanaki Dead (you wrong
me in naming thy) Red

Cowaunckamuck Service (anyth. you) Red

Cowaunckamish I pray your Favour Red

Cowetompattimmin we are friends Red

Cowtontowit The great God Red

Cowawunnawam you speak
Truly Red

Cowauontam you are a wise man Res

Cowijhsaantama Day to together S.

Cowesass are you afraid Res

Cowawunnanaunchim he tells
false news Res.

Cowaw Pine Tree Res.

Cowequetummous I entreat you Res

Cowsinee to lie down Nan

Cowauchaunam have you this
or that Res.

Cowammaunsch Move (S) you Res

Cowenaweke you are a Rich Man Res

Cowachaunam have (S) Res.

Cowautus I understand you Res

Cowechaush I will go with you Res.

Cowecharuwo he will go with you Res.

Cowechaualimman I will go with you Res

Cowiasack lend me your knife Res

Cowowataich Summer S

Clacquies Frog Now

Cowokees grand child H.

Cowaump have you enough Res.

Cowetuck Let us Sleep Res

Cowautam do you understand Res

Cowaw Pine Tree Res

Cowawannhemun way the wrong
you are out of the way Res

Cowaurchamesh Quarter Res

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Crackish Belly Lt.
Crenepo Woman S
Cuchepo Woman S
Cucullac Knee Lt.
Cuijsheinguo Foolish Man
Cuille Chissogh a Month's time C
Cukhammole wese you Steal Red
Cukaguras Shin Lt.
Cummeosaw Stir (to) yourself S.
Cummathe nish I will follow you Red
Cummundge Hair (to cut the) S.
Cumsguasset Bul (great) Lt.
Cummanthussakow missed you
have him Red
Cumminakese Strong (you are) Red
Cumminioquese Weak (you are) Red
Cummequaurum cummitta's
mussuck ka cummuckiaug
Remember your wives & children Red
Cummaethetannakunnamous
town (I have) it off for you Red.
Cummatlagobuckamen Wind
(the) is against you Red.
Cummachileowienask Red 2
seesuckquask Spoil (you) your foe Red
Cummusquaunamuck Angry (be
it) with you Red
Cummusquawname Angry (are you)
with me Red

Cumnammenash niteanguash
will you have my money Red

Cummenahiss Store (have you taken) Red

Cummasquauna muckquan
manit God is angry with you Red

Cummauchamish Conduct (I wish)
you Red.

Cummanohamogunna Bug (they
will) it of you Red.

Cummunmuckquete Swift (you are) Red

Cummaugakeamish Hand (I will
give you) Red.

Cummequaawname Remember
(do you) me Red

Cummanohawash Bug (I wish)
of you Red.

Cummohequock Flat (they wish) you Red.

Cummautaunchemokus
News (I have done my) Red.

Cummauchenend Pick (are you) Red.

Cummunmuckquete Swift (you are) Red

Cummautassakon Missed (you
have) him Red.

Cundasu Hear (to) N.

Cunnagweis Swell (to) S.

Cunseragwas Hatchet (in) (hand) S.

Cunnaivish Strong S.

Cunnoonakese Told (you have)
too little Red

Cunneeguttonek pieessimmin
Prate (you) Red.

Cuppinawh Gale (a) S.

Cuppausammamush Dry these
things Red

Cuppiaton Deaf S.

Cuppeloon Sturgeon (a) S

Cuppek Yes S.

Cupisquan Back Lt.

Cupisquillettemind I will dwell with
you or divide house with you Red.

Cupreegamenow now you are there Red

Cuprockhammin Thresh (do you) Red

Cupisshetteaug Lay (they) in the way Red

Cuppitakunne moue Cloth (take
your) again Red.

Cuppitakunname Serve (with you)
me so Red

Cuppi Machaug wood (a stick) Red
or a Swamp -

Cuppiamish Pay (I win) you Red.

Cuppannawactous. Believe
(I do not) you Red

Cuppauguanuckgun 'he will
destroy you Red

Cupsiagual overcast (it is) Red.

Cupshahimmin Stay for me Red

Cuppompaish Stay (I wait) for you Red

Cuppannowe m Lie (you) Red

Cuphissittone Mistaken (you are) Red

Curry neire Sea (Wave) S.

Cursine Sister S.

Cussasagus Slow (you are) Red

Cushe Cover to or hide from Rain &

Cussud Foot-bl.

Cuttunnamiminea Haunch

(help me to) Red

Cuttunnamotid Haunch Red

Cuttunnamulla Haunch

(let us) Red

Cuttannunimous Haunch

(I will help you) Red

Cuttinnapumishem Pass by

(will you) Red

Cutchache-wusimmin There

(you are almost) Red

Cutchow matowran Burn (to)

as of a Stake, light on any thing &

Cuttoxen Weary &

Cuttousing Bark (to) &

Cuttatlaamish Buys (I will)

this of you) Red

Cuttskilleous Wash this Red

Cutloso Father (have you a) Red

Cutlasha Have you this or that Red

Cuttaunchemokous News (I will

tell you) Red

Cutschachimanna Killed

(how many have you) Red

Cutlian-ta-compa-wem Singing

yellow (you are a) Red

Cuttir-neapumishem Pass

(will you) by Red

Cutchan-shisho auno Company

how many were you in) Red

1797.

e name
uld re-
title to
salpine
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ver was

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disarm.
he en-
super-
eir rus-
isans to

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the line
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h, Leo-
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7.

- 1797
 Cullatashummas bay these up firm 100
 Culliantakisteguaogwa Woman
 (you are a lying) Riv
 Cullterak Tel (to) one any thing 3
 Cullatuppaunamum Measure
 (like a) Riv
 Cullassomais Beggars 3.
 Cullapacus raicawok Day 3 S.
 Cullak Otter or Beaver S
 Cutsenepio Woman 10 S
 Cullterewok High S
 Cutsluk Ocean S.
 Cullagwacum Pull (to) me down S
 Culsotahwooc Board 3 S.
 Cutchesepum lie down 11.
 Cullakhamunourcar Grace (to
 make a) S
 Cullok Mouth 11
 Cullak Beaver 3
 Cullenamaphwa Polecat S
 Culskausha Lightning (sh) Riv
 Cuumekia Walk (to) N.
 Cuwe Pine Tree 2
 Cuweuchak Pine Logs Pine wood 2
 Cuweowasik Squirrel a Red 2
 Cus Father 11.
 Cuw Pine Tree 11
 Cuwa Mother 11.

- Duchiquamen Patch (to) mend 2
 Dachiquoacan Patch (a) 2
 Daquacktschiw Cold (to) to freeze 2
 Daduckquack Back Naw
 Doghtkuick Stand (to) Naw
 Dahcola Love (to) M
 Dajagelendam to desire or wait
 for something with much concern 2
 Dakotze Rhoongar Winter (a Cold) C
 Dellēmangan the stick part of
 the arm 2
 Despehellan to have the Small Pox 2
 Dalackikillen it is torn or rent
 in two 2
 Dellsoagan manner or custom of
 life 2
 Delachgapachgunk In the cliff
 of a Rock - 2
 Dalaktsche Techen he gives birth
 open 2
 Damaskican a Seyllee 2
 Damisac Knife S.
 Damascus Muskrat (a) C.
 Damascus Muskrat (a) 2
 Damaskikiken to move grass or
 wheat 2
 Damachigigamen to head under
 foot 2
 Damaskato a file 2
 Dangus Brother or Sister in law C
 Dapfin Bed (a) Naw

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1797. Darrasym Dream to C

Datquaancee Sorrowd Naw.

Dalemons Bust (a) H.

Dauues Daughton NT.

Dauuana Sister NT.

Dawbason quiro Warm yourself S

Desjehellenwagan Small Pox 2

Desjehellenw he has the Small Pox 2

E, E yes (a lazy) H.

Eachuney Blanket (a) Naw.

Eatch keen anawayean let all be as
you say Red

Eataubana Traps (old) Red

Eatawus Old (it is) Red.

Ecamejek Broadness 2

Ecamhasik Broad 2

Echlapsnanahenk Moon Naw

Echgoquijague Ye Serpents 2

Echlakiquatschek Ice Naw

Echischgook Snake Naw

Echseekg Rattle Snake (a) Naw

Echsup Raccoon (a) Naw

Echgieye Low S.

Echgi Earth Naw

Echjindirodisch Falls (big) down Naw

Echhookuwit'schik mamagteswak

Warring (the Nations are) against
each other H.

- Eemhoanisae Spoons 2*
Eenhen pay (to) 2
Eenhikow pay (to) 2
Eenhawachto woagan Payment
Reward 2
Eenhauwib Pay me 2
Eenautowash Speak Indian Red
Get perhaps 2
Egohan Yes H
Ehachquink Clothing 2
Ehachpink Place (a) 2
Ehachpit Place (his) 2
Ehachquet Cloth (his) 2
Ehattucksitschik the mighty
and powerful 2
Ehachgahikeet a Distributor
Divisor 2
Ehachpichtet their place 2
Ehachpussitunk Gridiron 2
Ehazgitamank Water melons 2
Ehangelikgik Dead (the) 2
Ehamhittetkuchuk the Battery
of a Gun lock 2
Ehaphachpink Saddle (a) 2
Ehindachpink Table (a) 2
Eheshandek Window a) 2
Eihelitamank Well (a) or where
water is fetched 2
Eihelands Wink Ladder a) 2
Epenendhachien to Speak a Parable 2

1797.

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1797.

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- Ehelekhigotank Inks 2
- Ehes Muscles 2
- Ehowalgussit the Beloved 2
- Ehguamintr Chestnut Tree 2
- Eiassunch Knife 2
- Eississuno he speaks Indian 2
- Eispoquat Sweet (it is) 2
- Eieu or Nieu Is it so 2
- Eijat goeth (he that) 2
- Ejijan wherever you go 2
- Eke wonderful 2
- Ekhokewit Nations 2
- Ekiitso Baldhead Nasr
- Ekhokike at the end of the world 2
- Ekoqualissak Raspberries 2
- Eksasamausin to feel Oppain to feel better 2
- Eksasalendam to diminish to disesteem 2
- Eksasi less 2
- Eksasalendam again Restraint or abridgment 2
- Elangup what we told him 2
- Elat as he tells him 2
- Elachpajc this morning 2
- Elalogat what he does - what tells 2
- Elauchsit as he lieth, behaves 2
- Elamalsit as he feels himself 2

Elangomat Friend Relation &

Elawachtit so dear &

Elauchsijenk so as we live &

Elacktonikejen Searcher down &

Elacktoniket Searcher

(he who) &

Elank as we tell him &

Elelemukguenk what we are
destroyed for &

Elemussit he who goes away &

Elewansit so his name is &

Elemisiquon this Spring &

Eleemiechen along the Road &

Eleminokwant this Winter &

Elemocunak in some days
and nights &

Elemukulek in the Bend of
a River &

Elenape wit the Indians &

Eletk as it happens &

Elekhammejenk our Debts &

Elema mekhaki all over the
Country &

Eljelioi Both &

Elenaxian your appearance
figure, look &

Elilemin as usual, customary &

Elivoi Both &

Elingue chinan before you &

Elinaxijenk our appearance
figure &

Elinguechinak before me
before my eyes &

Elitlonkuk Sermons &

Elle' because &

Elishinguck on the flat. Hs

Eligischquit to say &

Elitkieguis at this time &

Elitkuechink at his head &

Elilenijenk as is customary
with us &

Eliecus Ant Pe's mero &

Elinaxit as he appears to be &

Elile nichtit according to their
Custom &

Ellogatintschik messengers &

Elogangusit a messenger &

Elgixin to be worthy &

Elgigunkhaki as big & wide
as the world &

Elgilen as tall as big &

Elgiqui in like manner &

Elquon as he tells thee &

Elgigunk as big as wide &

Elquente as he tells us &

Elsit as he does &

Elwette if he was, or did so &

Elsija as I am or do &

Elsijenk as we do &

Enatch keen anawayean
 your will shall be law *Kw*
 Enatch neen anowa Let my
 word stand *Kw*
 Eluwewulik The most holy
 good *2*
 Enomphoson min to thread or
 String *Kw*
 Enomphosachick String Beads *Kw*
 Epigachink Foundation *2*
 Epiand to Dwell *K*
 Epijente where we are *2*
 Equohellau He departed this
 life - died *2*
 Equiwi under *2*
 Eshawwessit Side *2*
 Eschoochwalukgan he brings
 me through *2*
 Espenni lift it up *2*
 Esquota not yet *2*
 Esejannuwk Hard S.
 Esquande Doorstep *2*
 Est Ato Eschu No Moh
 Eschiwi through *2*
 Esquo not yet *2*
 Eschoochwen to go through *2*

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ing sent

" D.

Elsijan as thou dost 2

Eluwoit as he saith 2

Eluwoilissit the most gracious one 2

Eluwoak most powerful 2

Eluwoitische natocessit the
strongest of all 2

Emattachquet Strait Nau

Emuckquatten Hill (s) Nau

Emhoanis a Spoon 2

Enapsoanwaio he speaks
Indian Res

Enapandican the hind sight
of a Gun 2

Endchijento as many as we are 2

Endchen as often 2

Endchi as much 2

Enda hechaukanne Forks of the
River H

Endchetikhammachtit as much
as they owe 2

Endchapsijento as many as we
sit here 2

Ennick Further Res

Enendhakeowsagan Parable (s) 2

Enendhakeganak Parables 2

Enendhacken to speak a
Parable 2

Enewashim a Mule Res

Eniskoolompanwog People Res

Enrda Seven Res

Etchikgapawin to Step Stand between 2

Etowawaye loooly on both sides Red

Etchikollajon stone mediator 2

Etchikand Needle C

Etachginipink last summer 2

Etachgitowank last winter 2

Etack where it is 2

Etchikohillat a mediator 2

Ewo manit waumausachick ka
ackgishanchick that lost fear
him, they go up to heaven Red.

Ewapacogus Today Naw

Ewachin when harvest is in Red

Ewo he Red,

Ewachin Corn Red

Eweenitu Peace Naw

Ewinikijenk who we are 2

Ewo manit mat wauntatich
God (they that know not this) Red

Ewockgehicans stirring trade 2

Eweenitca who I am 2

Ewate they go 2

Ewesek Wind C

Eweeniket who he is. 2

Eatacaumexan Sparrow hawk 2

Ga - Ga.

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FRENCH REVOLUTION

Gachpallejewink Towards South East 2

Gachpallejew South East 2

Gaklottowoagan Quarrel dispute 2

Gakelinguamgun he looks upon me 2

Gachpall take him out of the water 2

Gachtotam to desire, to lust 2

Gachhaegik a wild Bay Tree 2

Gachene if, whether 2

Gachtelawossu he is quite dry
for thirst 2

Gachpallape hauled out of the
water 2

Gachtonguam to be sleepy 2

Gachtowall they are dry 2

Gachteu Dry 2

Gachkaprawi soon early 2

Gachsummen to dry 2

Gachgamum Roasted Corn 2

Gachpees Twins 2

Gachtin Year 2

GachtingeTsch next year 2

Gachpattol haul it out 2

Gachgikillew Broken it is in two
pieces 2

Gachsasu dried 2

Gachjilgussowagan the Binding
Tying 2

Gachtanaleu he prosecutes, seeks to kill 2

Gachtaken Sea (the) Moh.

Gadhammawachto woagan
last will, Testament 2

Gagihokewoagan Deceit 2

Gagiwaluxitpannik those that have
been deceived 2

Gagiwanantpehollan to be Giddy
in the Head 2

Gagegimuk he Teaches - instructs me 2

Gagun Stocking 2

Gagepinguengneen
we are blinded 2

Gagachtli almost, wanting but a little 2

Gagiwaluk he deceived cheated me 2

Gegekhowatschik thy chosen, elect 2

Gahan Shallow 2

Gahowes Mother 2

Gahaac Goose C

Gakiwatawall he is cheated, deceived 2

Gagegenutigun he has chosen me 2

Gattonachsin to prosecute seek to kill 2

Gamusk water (on the other side of the) 2

Gamkackintsch Nila Across (I will
go) the Sea H.

Gamenoninentk on the other Side the
great Sea 2

1797

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- Ganschalammise to cry out 2
 Gangamattook bad actioned behaviour 2
 Gano wates Turtle. (a small water) 2
 Ganshelendaan to wonder to be
 surprised 2
 Ganschelattoogewoagan wonderful
 work 2
 Gandschapucktk a big Rock 2
 Gandschapucktigew full of great Rocks 2
 Gandhican setting pole 2
 Gansche weu it roareth, maketh a
 great noise 2
 Ganschinagot it is surprising 2
 Ganschelalkogen to do great wonders 2
 Guschsi you are hot 2
 Gashican Cloutier to wipe off with 2
 Gaschehuck Wind. Mohr
 Gaschihilleu it decays withereth as a
 colour 2
 Gata Cam Want (to) desire 2
 Gatta Want (do you) 2
 Gallum mawuwall left hand by side 2
 Gallopuin to hunger be hungry 2
 Gallosomuin to thirst 2
 Galschiech to woagan a mystery, secret 2
 Gauwin he is asleep 2
 Gauwin to sleep 2

- Gauwollin they are all asleep &
 Gauwid Sleep there &
 Gauchbelan Tichim H.
 Gawunschuwitschik Gooseberries &
 Gawadah Tamarask Bird L
 Gawunsch a Thorn Min
 Gebsetschik Fools H.
 Gebchat a Fool H.
 Gebtschat a foolish fellow &
 Gechgemoiget Thief Min
 Gechgelandasink the Pilof &
 Bride &
 Geeschtek hot &
 Gegesingquot Blind &
 Gegeschoatichik the Deaf &
 Gegesjumbawineen be our Head, Ruler &
 Gegeschoat thy chosen thy elect &
 Gegawink the Bed &
 Gegachyis Lizard (s) &
 Gegesjumbaguenk he is our head
 chief or Sovereign &
 Gegesjumbathamma I am your
 Lord, Ruler
 Gegesjumbewoagan Regiment.
 Government, Rule &
 Gegesjumbet a chief person who has
 the care of something &
 Gegesingquot Blind Min.

1798.

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Gegéhjumban to reign to rule 2

Geispun Pua (a) 5,

Gekschiechtlichehend a Washing Tub 2

Gekschitek Stove (s) 2

Gektamagelowsagan thymerig 2

Gellenuk he holds me 2

Gelehilltamen to disbelieve 2

Geleunil hold me 2

Geleantpepissit tied about his
heart 2

Geleechhammen to sew, Stitch 2

Gellamajient we are poor, needy 2

Geleuni take hold 2

Gemuchiletsmuckhammenal we
are greatly esteemed by him 2

Gemamintschimellen near
we praise thee 2

Gemilelan I give you 2

Gentsitaja the Ball of the foot 2

Gendelingat he that condemns 2

Genachigitaquik Stewards, which
have the care of something 2

Gendelendarn to condemn 2

Genachigibal an overseer 2

Genamo Thank ye him 2

Gentsch ago (a little while) 2

Genachigiton to take care of 2

Gendawe Sunday 2

Gendewenke on Sunday &
 Genachgetimineen keeps us
 Take care of us &
 Genuphummena we perish &
 Gendsitat the Ball of the Foot &
 Genamau thank him &
 Gendelemuxwoagaw
 Damnation &
 Genachgihineen Preserve us &
 Genachgink in thy hand &
 Genachginguamgun he looks upon
 me &
 Genamuk he thanketh me &
 Genamellenneen we thank thee &
 Gendatehundup Nails drove in &
 Geschiechton to wash &
 Gescondhakaw Pumpkins &
 Geschiechickquijangu
 he who has washed us &
 Geschgingunanink in our sight &
 Gescondakaw Pumpkins &
 Getschihittaton to betray him &
 Getschihittalowet a Traitor &
 Gettemakitschilangenussihump
 thou wast a poor Slave &
 Gettemagetensitawan to humbled
 before one &
 Gegekhoatpannik the chosen
 Elect - &

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- Getschachgenummen to loosen untie &
 Getisgamauidatup drove out from
 hind &
 Getisgamen to drive out &
 Gettemogelowaagan mercy &
 Gettemagelensi tschik the humble &
 Gettemagelernian who art
 merciful to me &
 Gettemagelensid to be humble &
 Getanito wit God almighty &
 Getteminacawoagan Felicity &
 Gettemummen to take along &
 Getteminak fortunate, happy &
 Getanidlowon thy God &
 Gettemageto he is merciful &
 Gewijenzup where we slept &
 Gewit he that sleeps &
 Gendeleme xutch he will be
 condemned &
 Gendachgussin to climb up &
 Genemoagan thanks &
 Gischalogen to finish a work &
 Gisraumun to smell NT.
 Gindasu Sing (to) NS.
 Gischigin to be born &
 Gischock the Sun Noh

Gintschimuin to sound, crows as a
Cock &

Gischelematpannik those whom he
had created &

Gischachtek it shines &

Gigitschimuis Duck (a summary)
which hatches in hollowed trees &

Gischuwaltke ready packed
loaded &

Gieschku Day Min

Gischachgenutemen to conclude &

Gendelenuxew to be condemned &

Gikehm to encourage admonish &

Gichtkanum Sea the Min

Gispuin to be satisfied have eat
enough &

Gekul' Speak to, Nl.

Gischelematschik his Creatures &

Gischapan it is daylight
morning light &

Gischgu Day &

Gischachsummen to enlighten &

Giechgö close by &

Gischachgenindwoagan

Impeachment accusation &

Gendowwoagan a week &

Gischelemamew to make, or cause &

Bigitowalen to Speak, Talk to me &

Gischuche Star of H.

- Gitsso False not true Now
 Geschiechen done, finished &
 Giltkus to Cough N.
 Gischhalten it is ready &
 Gischikenammen to increase
 bring fruit &
 Gischtschagocan Saw, &
 Gischgichellen a foul with young. &
 Gischkigawachtowaagan
 nearness &
 Gischquik by Day &
 Gischuteu lukewarm &
 Gischique he is born &
 Gielunda Sorrow N.
 Gischuckwipall Sunbeams rays &
 Gischtschummen to eat with
 a knife &
 Gischotoon it is done, finished
 (the work) &
 Gispu he has eat enough &
 Gischtolency a large City N.
 Gischtschasgocan Sickles, Scythes &
 Gischtschagotamen to Saw &
 Gischhague to cut with the axe &
 Gischachgenutasu concluded,
 made out &
 Gischachsoagan a light
 enlightening &

- Gischachsummagun
 it enlightens me 2
 Gischelomuxit Creature 2
 Gischuwew Warm 2
 Ganschtschingustschick
 Muspungers 2
 Gintschtschingussit a Muspungur 2
 Gibkissin to laugh 2
 Gischigachink grounded 2
 Gigischquick this day past 2
 Gischuch Sun 2
 Gischatschimsolsin resolved (has)
 decreed 2
 Gischetemukquenk our Creator
 our Maker 2
 Gischambeso tied 2
 Gischitoken to finish a house 2
 Glackelendam to be merry
 Sporting 2
 Glatten frozen 2
 Glikenican Sumach which the
 Indians mix with their Tobacco 2
 Glikalepiso hobbled 2
 Glichatepi a Hobble 2
 Glittonapi Bridles 2
 Glistam t. hearken listened 2
 Gluppigetsch it must be turned
 about 2
 Gluppihillen turned about 2
 Gluphocquen he looked back 2

- Gluspichton to turn it about. 2
 Gubtscha thou art foolish 2
 Guhn Snow (Mie)
 Guhn Snow 2
 Gulaqueen good evening 2
 Gulsit Doe No.
 Guluquihillan to be land 2
 Guluquihillan he is land 2
 Guloquot same 2
 Guntſchitangwa he exhorts 2
 Guntſchitangwa he exhorts
 admonishes 2
 Guntſchitangwaagaw admonitions
 exhortations 2
 Guntſchinge you are called 2
 Guno Snow Now
 Gunih a long while 2
 Gunen long 2
 Gunelandam it seems to be a long
 land 2
 Gunelachgat deep hole 2
 Gunagewak they stay out long 2
 Gunayé he is tall, high 2
 Guntá swallows it 2
 Guntá Picuſke one hundred No.
 Gundassiskue deep more mud. 2
 Gunté One No.
 Gunammocké an Otter 2

Guninschu a Trough 2

Guingohalla to Kate Ns.

Gauwskw Dance No.

Gundaschees watersnake 2

Gundacan Throat 2

Guntchankum i Year 15.

Gunagnot long, tall, high 2

Guschachsi you are in the smoke 2

Gus Son N5.

Gätzinmen to return or go
it back 2

Gaffer to Whistle 85

Guttandammeneen to taste 2

Butt on 2

Gutti Knee 2

Butt new new to lake or pull off 2

Guttanda Paste it 2

Guttapachki one Hundred 2

Gutha Tackgal Single thread
not twisted 2

Gullandamen to Taste 2

Gutzinguechin to look back 2

Gutlaasch Six 2

Outgismen to drive back 2

Guttawicon on Yathom 2

Are wingi you like, or are willing 2

Guwiniwammel I beseech

pray thee &

Guwiniwammellokena

we beseech thee &

Gwunnamse Bracer, S

Gws Nail c

Gachtelawossin to be dry for thirst &

Gochpelolacan a Canoe or Boat Rope &

Gochquoapetechin Pulse (dry) &

Gochpachtanemen to take out of the
water &

Gochgachgashowi to swim over &

Gochgchellen it overset &

Goek Wampum (money) &

Gohan Yes. &

Gokhos an owl &

Gokhotit a little owl &

Gokhatton have you (such a thing) &

Gomodakewak they shot out of
the field &

Gooch Father (dry) &

Gophammer Krahamum to shut
up every thing close H.

Goprene about, thereabouts &

Goguehemmen to reject &

Gogueisomet Son (I call you my) &

Goschgoschak Hogs &

Gatschemank Go out of the House H.

Gotochemel Father (Scale you my) 4
 Gowimachtemel Brother (Scale you my) 4
 Gowoaki do you know me 2
 Gowoaka do you know him 2
 Gowingelawossi you have a good
 fire 2

Haamo (as) Herring C
 Haakking low M.

Haas Right C

Haamaes a Pilchard C

Hacking Barth or hand C

Hackung paxwo Stand up, get up C

Hackikeck to go Planting Corn H.

Hacking a Woods C

Hacking taato Buried C

Hacki Dusk C

Hackkihacaminik Field (low the) H.

Hackey the Body 2

Hacki Barth ground 2

Haechihackan to Plant C

Haaen Tackin Skins, such as
 Indians wear C

Haaes Skin C

Hahlagge Ice Naw

Haelloo Tree C

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- Hagihacanink in the field 2
 Haglachvitau wild Barth Beans 2
 Hackulu Forehead C
 Haquagan Sun 41.
 Hagihetshik Plinters Partners 2
 Hagihacan Plantation Hold 2
 Halle miwi eternally 2
 Halle miwi always eternally H.
 Hamite Shirt (7a) Moh
 Hamkione handle of S.
 Hannicquai Squirrel C
 Hanquogwino a little Stone Pot S.
 Happer yet a little while 2
 Harpackpan Saddle 2
 Harpi with it, in the Bargain 2
 Harpenican any tool to hold
 Something with 2
 Harpis a Band to carry any
 thing with 2
 Harpi stay C
 Haschawoje Square 2
 Hatton to put anything somewhere 2
 Hatlope a Bow 2
 Hattoos Sinew 2
 Hatere he has it is 2
 Hatregwoen Hold it aside S.
 Haecis or Housisse an old
 Woman C

Hawtoppe Brew (a) S

Hawunschock Farewell Riv.

Hawtorinkanastie a Black
Fox Skin S.

Hattawaniminschi Dogwood
Tree 2

Hatacquow Yesterday Name

Hartio Deer (a) C

Helleniechsin to speak the
Language 2

Hemoogyowwass Joy (Name)

Hicka oraatan unnar
keep this, preserve this C

Hickquoockam Leg (the) C

Hickan Tide of Ebb 2

Hiechas Nail C

Hikackquon the Skin 2

Hicksesemen to boil water in the dry
like Sugar tree Sap 2

Hischkienemauk Needle Name

Hickan Tide C

Higihilleu the water falls, ables 2

Hillius Old M

Hirusses an old man C

Hittandelitewangan Instruction 2

Hissimus Niljon Brother, Sister C

Hittack Bar (a) C

Hittuck a Tree M.

Hobbemack Devil B.

Hobbenac Potatoes 2

Hobbenis Turnips 2

Hobbenisac Turnips 2

Hocking delaware Fall (to) N.

Hocking jawo sewe Get up quickly C

Hocking Heavon the high building C

Hockochque Naushaeg Black Cloud. C

Hockochque Sky (the) C

Hoequoan Pothook 2

Hoequessung nomat hatte Hesson
a very far Homes C

Hockessaw Bark 2

Hockius Fox 101 C

Hocking taan Get you down C

Hokkuaa Womanpas N.

Hokoyiwi Bodily 2

Hockock Snake C

Hokko Earthe N.

Hokees Bark of a Tree 2

Hornijne, Mijni Kaak a Pidgeon C

Homes an old man Red

Homesuck old man Red

Honnethuis flying Squirrel N.

Honck a Goose Red

Hanckock Geese Red.

Hoo's Kettle 2

Hopparacock Veins C

Hopetuaac Kidnies 2

Hopoxacaw a pipe to smoke out of 2

Hopriquan the fore shoulder 2

Hopuonck a Pipe Rev.

Hopickan Gun (a) C

Hopraeck Worm (a) C

Hoprockan Pipe a) C

Hoprenas Turnips, Onions &c

Hopachquan the side 2

Hopockan Back C

Hopican the Rib 2

Hoguig'ran Large Bone C

Hoguessung mockererick hūritt
ock mockacarrick Samuackat

Heaven is very fine and delightful C.

Hoguann a Hook Rev.

Howwen Poz Nan

Hoy, Maloy my Body Mas.

Huckquan Hooks to hang something on

Hucque chin C

Huckemus Oak Tree bl.

Hukqui the chin 2

Huntsimiss Sick Nan

proceeded to Goresbridge, under the command of father

1798

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Huntawn Daughter Naw
Huntawungue Thigh Naw
Huntaway Mouth Naw
Heennakijik Otter C
Huspaan Winter Naw
Huspaenzijik North Naw
Huperenna Head, back C
Huspeechik Rainworm 2
Hucquon a Worm bl
Husquannun Sew (to) S.
Husku Day Nt.
Hukkoen Ice Nt.
Houghwoogh taken nairo
Jam hungry S.
Huspiessan to leaf S
Husquinock Black Bird Naw
Huskie by & by, quickly S.
Husca very, indeed, truly &
Husperenna Poketawes to Sow Corn S.
Hustium Indian Corn Nt.
Huth Deer (a) Naw
Huspihu Back Nt.
Hutucki Arm pit C
Hwahaelaa Hwa alone C

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† Tl
amoun
pounds

Hwijquink a Duck c

Hwitangaa the hinder part of the
neck c

Hwijningus Mink c

Hwiss mick a fish resembling a
Lamprey, but not as large c

Hwijnamink Summer c

Hwisquan Elbow c

Hwotlei Nuttessung Belly c

Hwrit good c

Hwrit Sisko Hopochan good
day for Pipes c

Hwrit assaenn Hopochan
A good Stone Pipe c

Hwrit Sackem a good Sachem c

Hwskus a Hog c

Hypersaenn Healehot c

Hyrano Tongue c

Ichauwelendam to prefer v

Ichauwi Rather v

Ichauwelcman preference to let
him have stg v

Ikamackot Cloud Now

Ichalla aal away with you H

Icha yonder v

Ihn or Iin an Indian Now

Ihiab Uchi Still, to this time v

Ikehek Arrowhead Now

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 Ikalet gender 2
 Ijrbtschi gol 2
 Ikalitit a little further 2
 Ilekkuantschips Girl N.
 Ill say, tell 2
 Ilaiotshil Boy (N) N.
 Ilau he is good war (Captain) 2
 Ilanguis Star (N) N.
 Ili however 2
 Indannalakeek Lake (N) N.
 Indatatuknoekank Valley (N) N.
 Irah Vseont to go abroad S.
 Irah assuringi go on quickly S.
 Irah uscont to go S.
 Irah cuppreintnaam to go down S.
 Ishennuse Side N.
 Iucattohwean to cleanse a pipe S.
 Iahank House N.
 Iakeeson appocho light Tobacco S.
 Iesquem Indian Corn C
 Ieupie Buck N.
 Ioughqueme let us go S.
 Iuche now 2
 Iucknoek wait then go 2

Jukcasomau to light any
 thing - s
 Juketui'tau let us fight Rv.
 Juketteke fight Rv.
 Jukella it is wished &
 Jukepitschi until now &
 Julak - melak There (Mind)
 Jun here, so &
 Juwuntchi from hence
 for that reason &
 Ju well - then - v
 Jwoni taende mocki'rick uranda
 paction the fire gives much
 heat &
 Jwos paction mocki'rick kwij's.
 hute, I bring meat which is
 fat enough & -

Kaasun a Village s.
 Kaak Goose &
 Kackun Stocking &
 Kakees a Crow Nt.
 Kakunga Goose s
 Kakangoe Goose s.
 Kakenoz Goose hl.

Kakitonckgubau they are dead
 and gone Rv.

1799.

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Kamoolakick Thieves New

Kamoyhan Rain R,

Kantoken Dance & Sing R,

Kanti Kanti Sing & Dance R,

Kanyough & Kowas not R

Kapiantouwannis Atamuck
and brought her to Uman R

Kapossine paungun
Give give me a little piece R,

Kapton anum the Dog bark R

Katschi Let not H,

Katou enochus She is falling into
Tramit R,

Katschi dont R

Kattakikato Shame New

Kattonches your Cousin R,

Kautan to wit the great South West
God R,

Kattaenen year (of) R

Kausiticks hot weather R,

Kausakineamuck
a Looking Glass R,

Kaukont Crow(s) R

Kaukontluck Crows R,

Kawame anocksuck
and all the Stars R,

Kawschick Oysters New

Kawwin Sleep R.

Kawameaum asuck Weckhom
manta and all the fish in the
Sea R,

Kawesuonckgonnakaines Adam
 Tuppautea mishquack
 and called him Adam or red Barth^{Rw}
 Kawaper yucin I drink to you S.
 Kaggucose Boat (u) S.
 Kautanashant he being gone ^{Rw}.
 Kawucke pateaugon wutkeesi =
 Tinne pawuck oguaw
 And of that rib made one woman ^{Rw}
 Kawmdap'paan Headache S.
 Kdaantochi With (thou go) H.
 Kilalle munse nanak
 our Creatures &
 Kldapi mitzi have you eaten H.
 Kldakolol I love you H.
 Kldakhime you go H.
 Klear you S.
 Keentannowas Lightning S.
 Keesquan Pillow Lt.
 Kechilli a little &
 Keesquish Neck Lt.
 Kee you now
 Kee thou Lt.
 Kee you Lt.
 Keegoguaw a Virgin or maid ^{Rw}.
 Keesuckquink in the air or
 Heavens. ^{Rw}.
 Keen meitch Spray eat ^{Rw}.

1799.

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Keenkanen you & I Red,
Keesuckquand the Sun God. Red.
Keen noTop is it your friend Red
Keesquaw Virgin Red,
Keesruckan Thick W.
Keessums Sister Lt.
Keeskushim pay me my money Red.
Keeus wife Lt.
Keesuckgiw upward Red
Keesuck the Heavens Red
Keesagushim high water Red.
Keeatshuuta I come for no business Red
Keeen you Red
Keesaunme Save me Red,
Keenomp Captains or valient men Red.
Kigicsechquik Dry this H.
Kichella Aye yes H
Kichello Yes so it is H
Kichello Yes so it is L
Kechulaatit Good W.
Kehuo kommijre what will you give
in exchange, C
Kekitencum Sea (the) W.
Keisto Sky the Lt.
Keis how many S.
Kekhtasococ Adder Snake S.
Keij' Away out, get you gone S.
Kekickecamow Kick (n) S.
Kekeneau ui he is gone to the feast Red,
Kekulloknunta let us party Red

Kekuthomwushannick
they are gone already *Rw*

Kekaumwais a Scornor a Mockor *Rw*

Kekutto kaunto let us speak
together *Rw*.

Kekuttum alive *S*.

Kekuttum to say *S*.

Kekenchawukh not gone up *S*.

Kekick to your House *Rw*.

Keki'neas See here *Rw*

Kekewh alive *S*.

Keko paction What do you bring
with you *C*

Kekkep Chicken (ay) *Li*,

Kekkepungwah Smoke *S*.

Kekick your House *Rw*

Kekineash nipetunak
Look here in my Bag *Rw*,

Keminiciachick Murderers *Rw*

Kemaantaw to Speak softly *S*.

Kemidan you give him *2*

Kematte Brother *S*.

Keminvantoock they murder
each other *Rw*.

Kameketuas Creeper *Rw*.

Kausekit Arse *S*.

Kinkuttemzum good morrow *S*.

Kenerockonoren Come look at
my head *S*.

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- 17 *Kepenunnen* to gather Corn Row,
 nat *Kepewo ye* likewise 2
 Ty *Keput* Teeth bl.
 Leas *Kepena* well known 2
 Lo *Kepe* thou likewise 2
 J *Keguasson* a Pot to drink out of S.
 with *Keshackaiuwok* Dirt S.
 trea *Keshemackpock* the Tobacco
 time *is* sought S.
 of t *Keshawlowk* Light S.
 the *Kesetgwann* to Wash the Face S.
 suit *Kesuk* Heaven Mas.
 Eur *Kesebeiwcher* to Wash the Hand S.
 at t *Keshowse* Sun (tu) S.
 bod *Kesoke* mane Weak S.
 ano *Ketsootwun* to Wash S.
 twe *Ketheck* Smoke W.
 The *Ketsewksunaw* to Drink on the
 one *pieces* S.
 wer *Ki* thou 2
 appe *Kiapsin* Bear not H.
 vote *Kickelen* quire Speak, tell me S.
 for t *Kicke* Mother S.
 of th *Kichize* an old man Row.
 pulai *Kichizuck* old men Row.
 this *Kidhakemike* the main Land 2
 stead *Kidhannink* on the Sea 2
 sultin the *army* Jo
 by ad that emp Fren arme their of t his r

- Kidhannuk a very large River
 the Ocean &
 Kigenolewsagan Sign-token &
 Kigeckum the oldest one, the mother
 of Beasts &
 Kigapewak Single man &
 Kiginamen if we knew &
 Kiginamen to know a place or
 something &
 Kiginameneen we know places
 herbs &c &
 Kigischigotam a green grasshopper. &
 Kiklummayi wassaukumewi
 just now forth. he went Rev.
 Kikluchquaw Virgin (a) Maiden Rev.
 Kikoochques Virgin single woman &
 Kikewoagan life cure &
 Kikochquesac Single woman &
 Kikēj jumbetschik the chief men
 elders &
 Kikschqua Virgin (a) Naid
 Kikluchquaw Virgin, a marriageable Rev.
 Kikējochqueswak elderly woman Rev.
 Kikēlenno an old man H.
 Kikēj old &
 Kikēu life Naid
 Kikējochques an elderly woman &
 Kikēginacte Wise AS
 Kikithamots Wind (the) S.
 Kikihuwet a Physician &
 Kikēu he mends grows better &
 Kikinsu Sharp &

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1799:

Kikikamellhummo

I come to visit you 2

house o
and ado
gers to
of its he

Kilunawack Given (thy are) H.

Kiluna we and all the rest 2

A FEW

Kilunook we altogether 2

peal to t

Kilawa ye 2

message

Kemili you give and 2

the treat

been can

Kimenau Secretly (to touch) 2

on the pa

been anxi

Kiminachsu - Murderer 2

by keepin

one hund

Kiminatiton to assassinate 2

have been

Kiminachsoagan murder
assassination - 2

In add

Kimi privately secret 2

been first

insult. I

Kimachlennanate our Brethren 2

appearanc

alists had

the Griso

Kimat thy Brother 2

or the Cis

not only

Kinalachwonall tatchanall
Pointed pieces of wood 2

with the

subjects fo

Kinkocheus Pike (a fish) 2

ration of

troops of

Kinsquass Steer Rev.

where they

left his cap

Kinew Sharp 2

faction at

Kinhammen. to sharpen grind 2

As an ac

Kinkanschican a Grindstone 2

open hosti

of the riva

Kinkiangus Duck (a W.)

ters to U

Kipitshen thou art foolish H.

battle inn

Pfullendor

Kipitshcoate Foolish W.

mansweille

the left at

Kipachgiminschi upland
Hickory tree 2

THE Im

Kisatz Exactly as you say C

VOL. I

Kiskecupceeyamen you are a
little short Rev

- Kisucku Day Nau
 Kissorikhear Shut the Door &
 Kissepnaiw Wet Nau
 Kikukseus Izard (s) N.
 Kiskelemugansk God (Nau)
 Kiswku Three Nau
 Kishulnantapus a Garter S
 Kittummayi even now Ru
 Kittummayi nippeam I am just
 now Ru
 Kittummayi nickekon I am just
 now recovered Ru.
 Kitumayi tohear as soon as I wake Ru.
 Kittummayi mes nechaw
 She was just now delivered Ru
 Kitompanisha Break of Day Ru
 Kitonckquei he is dead Ru.
 Kitackpanschiak the Rafter of
 a house &
 Kittuum River (s) N.
 Kitonuck a Ship Ru.
 Kitonuckquese a little Ship Ru
 Kittan the Sea Ru
 Kittelinsch the Thumb. H
 Kitelendamagan Earnest &
 Kittuckpanschi a Spar, Rafter &
 Kittycawndipqua Partridge (s) Nau
 Kittsuog wild Cat Ru
 Kitsckgansowagan convenience
 commodiousness. &.

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Kitschiwi veryly certainly &

Kitchiganinagust Convenient like &

Kiummalap Sit &.

Kiwikeu to visit &

Kkesa Miserable H

Klachachsoowagan lightmindedness &

Klollowak thy quarrell &

Ktellen I tell you &

Klotten to quarrell contend &

Kmetinaxi quicke are ye now Ready H

Kmesha did you kill a Deer H

Knita can you &

Knet Tarca it is very Dirty, muddy c

Knikillatamen claimedst thou H.

Koccu undachwe went'schi yupaal
what is he come for H.

Koccu K'delloundamen what do you
call ~~that~~ this H.

Koccu what, something &

Kokokekom Owl, any Red

Kokotemiinnea maye there the way
lays. Red

Kolamse to speak the truth H.

Konkeetcauog they are well Red

Konkeetatch ewe let him live Red

Konkeetahetti let them live Red

Konkenupshauta let us go apace Red

Konkenupfia go apace Red

Konreen to Sleep H.

Konna Because c

Koodam Truth Now

Koom thou comest from thine &

Koon Snow Mas.

Koquuttah Six Naw

Koskeap Rock Naw

Koske Ten S.

Kote chiyr machjrick krenkomeu

Initaeae. Why are you in such deep
thoughts. C

Kote why or what for C

Kote matte miraana why dont you give
it away. C

Kotschemiuk out the Door 2

Koupsathe yea Truly S.

Kouwee Pine Tree N

Kouncek Locust Tree N.

Kowse Father S.

Kowawawaund a Pine Canoe Nw.

Kowkitowa Dry Naw.

Kpa thou comest 2

Kpakhimo ye come 2

Kpakhotink Prison 2

Kpahi shut the Door 2

Kpahocn Door 2

Kpaska Stop it 2

Kpasthasu Stopped 2

Kpahican a Stopper 2

Kpahasu Shut up 2

Kpahilgun you are cast away
forsaken 2

Kpatton frozen over with Ice 2

Kpattickgun it hurts you 2

Kpendammeneen ewo you hear A

Kracanamen chijs do you know me

Kracanamen Arum Stop the Dog

Ksacpatton to make wet &

Kschamehella he runs H.

Kschatay Tobacco &

Kschamanguo greivous to cause

trouble &
Ksakimowagand thy Kingdom H.

Kschamehkelatam let us run &

Kschachan Wind Mm

Kschakepekanda beat away
beat hard &

Kschatléechen a beaten path or
Road &

Kschamehkelien he runs &

Kschachan the Wind H.

Kschiete Broth &

Kschiechpecat Clean Clear water &

Kschiechgoehgihellien it bleeds
fast &

Kschitan I rains hard &

Kschiechtol wash it cleanse it &

Kschiechi Clear &

Kschipsit one that has the Stick &

Kschipsu he hath the Stick &

Kschiechsu he is clean &

Kschiechanhsowaagan
Holiness &

Kschiechen clean &

Kschiecan a Knife &

Kschippehellen Strong Stream
in a River &

Kschelui Strike hard,
lay on well &

Kschingalet I hate you & H.

Kschiechem wash him &

Kschiechek clean &

Kschiechanitto wit the holy
God &

Kschiewene it snows very thick &

Kschiechhensik wash ye your
selves. &

Kschipasques green Grasshopper &

Kschitinsche wash thy hands &

Kschipsis blame the Heh &

Ksitenenak our feet &

Kschitlen warm or hot &

Ksinachpo he is at leisure &

Kschapshan dull not sharp &

Kschuppehellan Strong current H.

Ksuequon heavy &

Ksuequinagot heavy like &

Ksuequamallsoagaw Perplexity
anguish of mind &

Ksuequa Heavy Moh

Ksinhattenamie to be of and
indifferent heart and mind &

Kschinggalgunagekenne they
hate us truly H.

- 17 Ksingue. wash your face. 2
 Kspunsk tie it fast. 2w.
 Ktchemna our heart 2
 Kta thou goest 2
 Ktello wektimo ye say it 2
 Ktemakiechin to lie sick or in
 a poor condition 2
 Ktackan another 2
 Ktaboatek I love thee 2
 Ktaboaltihkema we love one
 another 2
 Ktakowali do you love me 2
 Ktajaktonaleu I speak to you 2
 Ktakowala do you love him 2
 Ktellokummo I see you 2
 Ktanda Taste it 2
 Ktschiquacac an a gundrawer 2
 Ktschilackton to make known
 manifest to speak the truth 2
 Ktschinguekhellen it rises (the sun) 2
 Ktschihillalan to betray him 2
 Ktschi to when he comes out 2
 Ktē marop he was poorly 2
 Ktemague a Beaver 2
 Ktellineen you tell us 2
 Ktellineen so we do or think 2
 Ktakooluk he loveth you 2
 Ktelilon it is your doing 2

Ktellohump I load you 2
 Ktellohquoam you dream 2
 Kteheleche do you draw breath yet H
 Ktschuequitilleu it moves, stirs H
 Kutschin to come out of the House 2
 Ktschuequitilleu it moves stirs 2
 Ktackin to turn back 2
 Ksinalttenamoagan Indifferent
 Calmness 2
 Ktelinalutkun thou wast slain 2
 Ktenhagen he has paid you 2
 Kschoochwen he walks fast 2
 Ktee thy Heart 2
 Kteluwa your Hearts 2
 Ktschottie to come out of Church or
 meeting 2
 Ktakend the Sea Sea Nam
 Kuckgussickgun you are heavy 2
 Kukkos Crow (s) Nam
 Küküla Yes N.
 Kukua an Owl N.
 Kukuenknekulat Frog N.
 Kuinishkunn Panther (s) N.
 Kukkekuttohawmen would you speak
 with him 2
 Kukhowetous shall I lodge here 2
 Kuckhakotemous I will show you 2
 Kukhowetous I will lodge with you 2
 Kukkenene you Sleep 2

1799. *Kukkeechegumbenitch*
you shall be hanged *Rw*
- Kukhouemis awaunweick*
at whose House did you Sleep *Rw*
- Kukkitu* Hearken to me *Rw*
- Kukhakillous* I hear you *Rw*
- Kukikakotemous* I will tell you
wachtiguashowwee presently *Rw*
- Kekikushickquock* shyn fear you *Rw*
- Kukikoweti* will you Sleep here *Rw*,
- Humbaak* Cloud *NT*.
- Kummuckickonekquatous*
I will pay you well *Rw*.
- Ketupatschi* Else, however *IT*
- Kesshekiissum* to laugh *S*.
- Kunnatotemous* I will enquire
of you *Rw*
- Kunnatotemi* do you ask me *Rw*
- Kunnadsittamenowepie* you must
enquire after this *Rw*
- Kunnunni* have you seen me *Rw*
- Kunnunnous* I have seen you *Rw*,
- Kuntash*. Six *NT*.
- Kuntachan* Throat *C*
- Kunnish* I will kill you *Rw*,
- Kunnishickquock* they will kill you *Rw*
- Kunnishickgun* ewo he will kill you *Rw*
- Kunnaukon* you are light *Rw*
- Kunnampato* winkee now win
you must pay it *Rw*

Kunnaggunnucleg a greater sort of
Bel Pot Two

Kunam Spoon as Two

Kunnamaucg Spoons Two.

Kunnatotenous netop I will ask
you a question Friend Two.

Kunniish I will carry you Two

Kunnosnep an Anchor Two

Kunniskiskend are you alone Two

Kunnauntatauhuckgun he comes
to kill you Two.

Kunnochamautuckquansk I will
owe it to you Two.

Kunnawaumpiasummish
mercy Two.

Kunnaumpatous I will pay you Two.

Kuppoeki thick cloth Two.

Kuppash Shut the Door Two.

Kuphommin to Shut the Door Two

Kuspiisson Bind my head Two.

Kuska to Day No

Kusussit the lips Lt.

Kussuckquacklet let us sit down Two

Kussowho kican Pawhitch why do.
you put me out Two

Kussutale it is hot Two

Kussawhoki Do you put me out of
Doors Two

Kussa whocowocg put them forth Two

Kussuckquan Heavy Nan

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Kuin Snow c

Kuisku Sun N.

Kutlohow Arrows Naw

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tua
Op
Kutchiekoginash Kankianie Jukieshans
your Hatchets will soon be broken Rew.

Kutleang Com mencest I will give you
your money Rew.

Kutchenmew a Middle aged Man Rew.

Kutchenmewock middle aged man Rew

Kutlan noonsch I will hire you Rew

Kuttaunckquittaunck I will pay you Rew.

Kutlogh Knee c

Kuttackguetous I will be subject to you Rew

Kuttaunckemokous I will tell you
news Rew

Kuttaskwie Stay for me Rew

Kuttasha have you this or that Rew

Kuttawonck a Trumpet Rew

Kuttaumew do you fish Rew

Kutlohash Speak Rew

Kuttanain Old Man

Kutchiec to Burn S.

Kuttallan amishauke I would buy
land of you Rew

Kuttiackgussauweu you are very
hard Rew

Kuttiack wushaumis Come you by
land Rew

Kuttschiechaganunk a large Wagon to

Kuttanna wshesh Depart, go. Rew

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Kuttass me lous & you revenge you the
 Kutticampi a great Buck the
 Kuttannumoni will you help me the
 Kuttunnun Aque do not tell the
 Kykeylawe Nine S.

Laaktschekellan to jump leap over &
 Laawaagupuss Wild Cat Now
 Lachawelendam to be concerned
 for something &
 Lachenan let him loose &
 Lachauwelendam moagan
 concern &
 Lachpitiien to grow fast &
 Lachkksowilenna a war Captain (Min)
 Lacheen to Breathe to exist &
 Lachennummen to loosen untie &
 Lachpiechwin to speak quick &
 Lachpitillen it goes fast &
 Lachenendowaagan Release
 loosening &
 Lachauwiechgün it hinders me &
 Lachauweliman to be concerned
 for somebody &
 Lachwegeguoacan a Harrow &
 Lahaspapichi Wait a little for us &
 Laheninderowaagan Accusation &
 Lahella to be sure &
 Lahusen to climb up &

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- halehauchsitaja the Forks of the Toes 2
halehauchsitaja the Forks of the
Fingers 2
halschi cut, or make it smooth 2
halthagucavican Drawing knife 2
halenicar Seewgrass 2
haltha scrape it 2
hamaisu Small Nail
hamowu Slant 2
hamaisu young Nail
hamaeacs Pick C
hangomawinaxu he looks friendly 2
handawu it runs up, climbs up
as Beans & Hops do. 2.
hangan light, easy 2
hantock Lean N.
hangundowagan Peace 2
hapsechton to tune a musical
Instrument, to make it har-
monious 2
happi again 2
hapsechican the Plough 2
haptanachgattope the meaning of
the word was 2
happotowec Religion N.
haschimuta to dream 2
hätte if he tells him 2
hatschessowen to enjoy wealth in
Riches 2

- luttonikilame let us search
 examine 2
 hatschesowagan Goods
 merchandize 2
 hauctoswoagan Behaviour living 2
 hauhakamike the middle of a
 piece of ground 2
 hauctpoame the middle of the
 Thigh 2
 hawachtō it costs, it is worth
 so much 2
 hawachtōhen to fix a price 2
 hawantpe the crown of the head 2
 hawulinseh the middle finger 2
 hawochgolauwe the middle of the
 forehead 2
 hawitpical midnight 2
 hawaegsument Persimmon Tree New
 hawidowan the middle of the Winter 2
 hawat long ago 2
 hawachtōwoagan Price, value 2
 h'chauwaquōt a fork 2
 h'chauwiechen the Fork of a Road 2
 h'chauhannewak Forks of Rivers
 & Creek 2
 h'chauhannē Fork of a River 2
 hechowon Breath 2
 hechauwak a Fork 2
 hechaequihlilachto Slacken
 loosen it 2
 hechaequihillen Slackens 2

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- beekham to write 2
 beek as it is. H
 behelheeken he lived, 2
 behelheeken to live H.
 behelheekewoagan life 2
 behelheekimhalgan' he made or
 gave me life 2
 behelheekimhaluact he who
 gives life 2
 behelheekjame If I live H.
 beekhasu written 2
 beekhammen to write 2
 beekhammewoagan Debt 2
 bekeltsch come to pass H.
 bekhamanwan to trust somebody 2
 bekau Sand 2
 bekhegen Writing 2
 belemineen grant or let us. 2
 belema 'ngisch umbilanicwash
 I have not done yet tying up my
 Pack H.
 bellanewan to Stab H.
 belawi half, the middle 2
 bemattakquet Strait Naw
 bematdapsit he who sits here 2
 bemookicocan Banks Naw
 bemattachpin to sit down 2
 benchasquoam Indian Corn H.

- Hennowasquaw Fern &
 Hennomek a Chop fish &
 Henguanwoacan a Dream &
 Hennahawanink on the right
 hand &
 Henahe N'hackey Sam an Indian H.
 Henno Weechum male of Guad:
 rufes. H.
 Hennotit a little man &
 Hennowehellen the male of Fowls,
 & Birds &
 Henno M'bi pure Water H.
 Henahe whoxen Indian Shoes &
 Hennowechum the male of Beasts &
 Henno a man &
 Henahe an Indian man &
 Henno a Heart (Mind)
 Henni hand it &
 Hennikbe a Linden Tree &
 Hefacke he Weeps H.
 Hefioatschik wise men &
 Hefiakewoagan Weeping &
 Hefioatschik Wise men H.
 Hefpocino a Cunning man &
 Henuckquichse Hill now

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Lippowagan Knowledge Mm.

Lippoon he is wise H.

heu it is true 2

houwehellen it sounds 2

*Lichhakemise upland not
Bottom 2*

Lilchajogue if ye think so 2

*Lilchewoagan Sentiment
thought, opinion 2*

Lilwasquall weeds 2

Lilchpo he is willing 2

Lilwiechen to rest 2

Lil to, towards 2

Lilchise to lie down to rest 2

Lilchilf lie down 2

*Lilchenammen to take of to
take down 2*

Lilchso woagan language 2

Lilhan done to him 2

Lilho do it to him 2

Lilhi neen do unto us

Lilchikau a Paw 2

*Lilchewoagan Custom Rule
Law 2*

Lil tell me 2

Lilchpo to be willing 2

*Lilmatlachpanschi Kaffers in
the Kaff of a hand 2*

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the rigors of a Dutch autumn interdicted active movements,
the issue perhaps would have proved fortunate.

- Lingikhillen it melts, thaws. &
 Linachgeekite when they lay their
 hands to it &
 Linchen Westwind &
 Lineten it melts &
 Linguechin to look, behold &
 Linackke reach your hand. &
 Linnumen to melt &
 Linaxu he is like unto &
 Linshaganau Fingers &
 Linguechinook behold, here look &
 Linnilenape Indians of the same
 Nation - Delawares &
 Lincen Tell us &
 Linpasu melted &
 Lipegook Pen(a) &
 Liltorhen to preach in such
 manner - &
 Lilekajenque if without &
 Liwamallsid to mend, to grow better
 in health &
 Liwanosquen overgrown with
 weeds &
 Lippoat Wise H.
 Locmoec long ago in time of old &
 Locat Flour, Meal &
 Locanall the hips, joints of the Thighs &

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Hocan Hie, du Saint of du Thigle 2
 Hochtogansnechwinnee
 he has destroyed 2
 Hoga nechwino to thine doct
 destroy 2
 Hogahehella to be discouraged
 to give up 2
 Hogahehella woagan
 Discouragement 2
 Hogahehella he is discouraged 2
 Holican du forefinger 2
 Holumauwi show me 2
 Holki Sand Nav
 Hokschemmen to cut loose 2
 Hokenummen to tear or pull
 in pieces 2
 Hocklinke when they go off 2
 Howuleu it burns in a flame 2.
 Howilaan the Rain is over. 2
 Howanachen Northward 2
 Howin to pass by 2
 Howanew North 2
 Howanewunk Northward 2
 Howan Winter 2
 Huap he said 2
 Hucl sayon, tell 2

Luewoagan he crying 2

Luen he says 2

Luewak they say 2

Luen to say 2

Luenna Man NT.

Luppoewoagan Cunningham's
witness 2

Lusasu Burnt 4

Lussin to Burn 2

Lussu he burnt himself 2

Lusasu burnt 2

Luman Winter NT.

Luwunse he is called, his name is 2

Maanguipacus heaves S.

Maangairagwatowk a great
Hole S.

Maansu Sober and Chaste Rev.

Maata No. NT.

Ma here take it 2

Machik a Bear C.

Machik a Bear Mine

Machik a Bear 2

Machik Haacas Bear Skin C

Machtspenheten did you track any
Bears. H.,

Machgii'gew plenty of Bears &

Machksu Red Min.

Machage ukochie I got nothing Rev.

Machacammae a great House S.

Machkewehhellachticaw a flag
Colours. &

Machit Built or naught Rev.

Machxetackpoaw Bread mixed
with Beans. - &

Machage I have caught none Rev.

Machsanuy a Blanket Msh.

Nachtschilea Bad action trouble
some time &.

Machgii'packgihellen the leaves
grow red (as usual in the fall) &

Machhametank a Stream of a
Reddish Colour. &

Machta to her maidward
to direct one the wrong way &

Machetu a poor man Rev.

Machta no, not, Rev. Mid

Machtachy Cloud Msh.

Machtachan Wood Msh.

Machage nickquohickomina
I want nothing Rev.

Machtatschahen to use treat
one badly. &

- Machkelechen* it looks red &
Machelundam to esteem
 honour value &
Macholematam let us esteem
 honour praise kind &
Machtschilippoewoagan
 Hypocrisy &
Machtatenamohen to make
 unhappy &
Machtake a Tree Moh
Machtapa muckquot
 dusky dark &
Machact Sisko Red Clay C
Machtschlokes leather string &
Machaga curna miltowein
 To you said nothing Red.
Machissa cwo he is naught Red
Machelundamen to value citizen &
Machtatenamogam
 unhappiness &
Machtschimaguoch it smells ugly
 nasty &
Machtit Bad Moh
Machtewille very little &
Machtschilen Bad action &
Machelesnuwi honourably
 precious &
Machtschétogot it tastes ugly
 disagreeable &

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Mackken Red 2

Machelinsawagan Pride 2

Machlitsu Bad (Min)

Mackee great large 2

Machelensio to be proud 2

Machemogut it Stinks Red,

Machemogussu a stinking
or vile person Red,

Machkiten evening & morning
Red 2

Machage numnote simmered
I eat nothing Red,

Mackkhallachquall Red yarn
thread 2

Macktapagusnikto
a bad evil spirit 2

Machtissen he or it is bad ugly 2

Machtapen bad unpleasant
morning 2

Machtalapajo bad morning
weather 2

Machtalott Rusty 2

Machtschitche woagaw
wickedness 2

Machagenowautam
I understand not Red,

Machareu maroso
Enemy or haught 3

Macheli much 2

Machtanda the Devil 2

Machispog a Quiver Red

Machela Poor Riv.
Machequeo & Shore S.
Machipocat a Stone Path Riv
Machquami Ice Moh
Machelamuxit he shall
honoured &
Machguachchone
the mumps &
Machtitsu Bad Min
Machess Low S.
Machelamuxowoagan
Honour &
Machtandowogan
Sentiment thought of unkind
Machkessan Shoes / Moh,
Machtagewak they are at
war fighting &
Machtit ugly Moh
Machang no, not Riv
Machquin Swelled &
Machgach-tawange
at Red Bank on a River &
Machtisvish bad ugly &
Machtagerougan war
fighting &
Machtapeek bad time
war time &

Machtandowinewit in Hell
among the Devils &

Machtelickické Pake Tree &

Machtelmoachgenindewoagan
Praise glory &

Machtschischachquall Shoes &

Machtakenindewoagan
Bad accusation &

Machtanda Devil evil (Min)

Machisproqual it is sour Rev

Machang no or not Rev

Macheme caused to lay down
to sleep &

Machage wutamantam he minds
it not Rev.

Machtelchiller it is spoiled &

Machtonguam to have a bad
dream &

Machelook Schwanndt
many white People &

Machyeissu Smoked &

Machtalischachquall Bad Shoes &

Machtelickické Papalops fruit &

Machemoguel it smells ill Rev.

Machtzummen to dye Red &

Machtelickemik a Grave &

Machtumbuck Dung &

Machemoguel it stinks Rev.

Machtschipsak Shoe 2

Machxen Shoes Nine

Machtschituppoal a Hippocrite 2

Machelenoachoenimo
praise glory of him 2

Machganachkten Evening and
Morning Red 2

Machgagachtogat a Red
Billed Snake 2

Machgalingus a Sun fish 2

Maechacaerick mochijsrick hunt
ock vincken manetto

The very great & merciful God C

Maetzi Hocquem it is fine
Summer Weather C

Maechhehaek Quijran
Red Clothing C

Maechhehaek Red C

Maentchatemagoac Gone S.

Maechaeck Skinnet a Road C

Maeraeck Haak grey Goose C

Maemynndal Child C

Mugami early 2

Magichtea may apple 2

Makrotot is a coal of Fire S.

Mohamontschit a Robber 2

Makantaawaiuwah Black S.

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Mahisquallen a Harok 300

Mahuttamangue to sell 2

Makales Flint 2

Mahematschelhat the cock
of a Gunlock 2

Mahquarik a great Wind S.

Mah there take it H.

Mah here it is C.

Mahawke Gourd S.

Mahmaindz I Have none S.

Mahellis a Flint 2

Mah Tugque Wood 1. Mass

Mais cusset Beans 41.

Maish Kittummayi just now Red

Maish just Red.

Majawi Right Strait, proper 2

Majawicchen it is right, so as it ought
to be 2

Majawachlenk together, at once 2.

Majawak Strait 3

Majawalcend and to be fixed or settled
in mind 2

Majawicchen to make it right 7.

Majawichowagaw unity
agreement 2.

Makateayuk Bad 41.

Majawichou one person 2

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- Makatolthot Dried Ht
 Makalewoyke Pearl S.
 Makigue Snow S
 Malchagucacan a grubbing hoe &
 Mallan nac the Arroio, Flint &
 Malicuwogan Witchcraft, &
 Malic'u Witchcraft &
 Malaluns Iron wood a Sort of
 Beech Tree &
 Malackickaw Docks by C
 Malachytall Beans &
 Marnacklochingussowogaw
 the being despised &
 Marnacklaptanacan wicked
 wild rough talk &
 Marnachawelendawogaw
 Torment &
 Marnmahic Saegwahure
 Give me some water I
 Marnchackwelendam
 to suffer intense pain &
 Marnuckowogaw
 destruction, perdition &
 Marnarenarelum to Wrestle S.
 Marnausachick Adulterous Men
 Marnachokesukgut Air and
 Marnoidajiki Thurls me not I
 Marnacklachuwjw
 he is worthy &
 Marniutseimatum let us praise him &

- 17 Mamanunde he is angry he
 Mamische neissin to be ashamed &
 Mammauchie tacki let us be going Red
 Mamintschindaw to praise
 give glory to God &
 Mamintschinoguessawogan
 the being praised &
 Mamtschelsch the last time, lastly &
 Mamintschindawogan
 Praise &
 Mamaskishani he has the Pox Red
 Mamaskishawoneti the Pox Red
 Mamaskishawonitok the last Pox Red
 Mamschadin to remember him &
 I Mamaare Dwall a fish resembling
 the Salmon but not so large C
 Mametendamen to vomit &
 Mamschalit Remember me &
 of Mamantickaw Play, game. C
 Mamelis a fawn a young Deer &
 Mammalachgook a striped Snake &
 D Mamogayen Cloud bl.
 able Mammun to take hold of any
 iste thing S.
 turn Mamtulenacun to play at a
 war Game S.
 affe Mamarackpickan better,
 No Book, Paper C
 had
 ed
 he

Mamatchkican a better, Book
or Writing &

Mamtschische du last kind
du last &

Mamawon Bycorow &

Mamattisuso Multeangucker
your Beads are naughts Two.

Mamantickon Plumb or Beach &

Mamuitschin le paradis &

Masualunguanatic a Sort of
Stinging Flies &

Marnausu Adreller, any New

Mamatchkican better, Book &

Mamachtschiman le revile,
reproach some body &

Mackiehesi ta speak loud &

Mackikeneminschi Thornbush &

Manitanaawat Capittakannomund
wepe wame God commandeth
that all men now repent Two.

Mannello nissianes God the Son &

Manlo Masakeetmund God Lt

Manitowack la suog
how many Gods be there Two

Manuckus manells Bad angel &

Manit God Mas.

Manittoquussuckwhuke
Gods book or writing Two

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- Manitowishah to steal Steel. S
 Maniten to make 2
 Maneckewagan the making or
 Cutting of Firewood 2
 Manniches mockjrick Singwas.
 the mischievous wild Cat. C
 Mangvite Great S.
 Mantchoor Jerkin Coat is S.
 Manquenasu he was Scalped 2
 Manoguen to Scalp 2
 Mangeye large Nan
 Manjeu it profits contains but
 little 2
 Manaenna Cheekbone C
 Manask Second crop. 2
 Manusgussedash Beans Row
 Maniase cake to cut Rushes S.
 Manschasquen to mow, reap 2
 Manote a Basket S
 Mandongussin to be blamed
 impeached 2
 Manetto God, Spirit, angel C
 Mantokump to put the Bones of
 the dead in a House S
 Maninne waukettuock they hate
 each other Row.
 Mananst a little Stone S
 Manschasquoacan a Scyth 2

Mancwesass I fear none But
 Mancagwins a Bell S.
 Mandundewoagan Island
 imputation &
 Manisimmin to cut or moir But.
 Mannispeeno have you no
 Water But.
 Maricato watsomum an Ear
 of Corn S.
 Manamaen I will sell it C
 Mangeken the height of anything
 of good growth S.
 Manekapahlongue Broad Nt.
 Mangain Large (Nau)
 Mannihidesagan Death Min
 Manumfin to be angry &
 Mandomen to blame him &
 Manaangwas Butterfly S
 Mantrippint Sea Nod
 Maischawileu it is wonderful
 Maquigwins a Small Bell S.
 Maquelemawall he is jealous
 over him, envied him &
 Marani'ito Tacuda
 make fire C
 Marani'ito tackhan how the
 wood C
 Marc men I will buy of you C
 Maracale Apple S.

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Maconar Wheat, lit,

Maruhungco Casting S,

Maskituash Straw to lay on Rd,

Maskituash Grass or Hay Rio

Mashaguapan Summer Naw

Mashackquineaug we have
no food & Rd,Maskitponamien give me a
Plaster Rio

Maskit give me some Physic Rio

Maskjuttamen I have Shot C

Maschilamek a Trout Fish &

Maschilamequack Trout &

Masaurock Play Rio

Maskeekhaune a muddy
creek in a Swamp &

Maskeekunk in the Swamp &

Maskeek Swamp &

Maskik Grasp herb &

Massqueguise Grass (Wax)

Masgequiminall Swamp
Whortleberries &Massachusett Massachusetts
Rio

Maskewhinge a Parrot S,

Massappie Beads of Glass
Coral & C

Mat enuro it is not true Rio

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Mutawicwigh a Bachelor S,
 Matschepen Red Bird. N.
 Mattamallsin to feel unwell &
 Mattauchsowoagan Sin &
 Mattemiwoagan to let things in &
 Mattelemuxw he is despised &
 Mattaptonew he talks rough
 uncivil &
 Mattemigen to enter in &
 Matnowetucmeno I have no house Red
 Matno wesuonckane
 I have no name Red,
 Matno wawtauhette min
 we understand not each other Red
 Mat annauke a fine sort of
 mats to sleep on Red
 Matta neattappammim
 I am not hungry Red,
 Mattapew & Quoskenawui
 a woman keeping alone in her
 monthly sickness Red,
 Mat nispompitammen
 I have heard nothing Red
 Mattanoulcanast a fine sort
 of mats to sleep on Red,
 Mattacksche as if &
 Mat awawananunno there is
 nobody Red.

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- Matta nickoggnchoask I am no
lying fellow Red,
Mat coanaumwaurnis you
have not kept your word Red
Mat wonck kunnawmine you
Shall never see him more Red,
Matta michtuckgunnunno
have you no Trees Red,
Mat t lunnantammaw
I think not so Red,
Mat nowawtawawtemine we
understand not each other Red,
Mat ewa ickogushauchiick
I fear him not Red,
Mattaugus a Cloud Red,
Mattaquat it is overcast Red,
Mattaoun Coffer S,
Matapiping Sit down and Stay C
Matta Luktuguz he came up
with me &
Matta No - &
Mataassin Pipe (Tobacco) Min
Mattauckguas a Cook Red
Matackesa it is unlighted S,
Malle nijr minamunso
I am not sick C
Mat meshnawononask I did not
see those things Red,

Mat weshoggonunno there is
no work on it Red,

Mat mayanunno there is no way Red

Mattaasa notesken

I come from hard by Red,

Mateog keesitauano Is there
nothing ready Boiled Red,

Mattapisek sit down Red

Malneshno wanuon

I know nothing of it Red,

Mat nickowamennaukecks

I cannot sleep in the night for it Red,

Mat cattassamiin will you not
give me to eat Red,

Mattapish yeteg Sit by the fire Red

Mat pitch cowahick anant kee

siteonckgas - The God that
made you will not know you Red,

Mattux Swowanna kit anog,

muchickonckquocke their

Souls go not to the South west Red

Mat meshno wotcen I was

Innocent Red,

Matntianta compaw I am no

lying fellow Red,

Malntiantas ampawon

I speak only true Red

Matte nippannawen I lie not Red

Matta nowelkea I know nothing
of it Red

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*Mat meshunmanmenask**I did not take them Red,**Matka natschquem pawe I am
not come for nothing H,**Mat apen he is not at hand Red**Mat waumerusachick**that Love Red,**Matassumito took a Small**Bird of various colours S,**Ma wat only one L,**Malwe a Delaware Indian Name**Malleleman to despise me L**Mattancomina mintz**a Pine Tree Tree**Mattak No (Name)**Matka noota I don't know C**Matka nickquethick I want it not Red**Matschatawall he brought him home L**Matschilisso woagan**Sinful Behaviour L**Mallelemuxwoagan**the being despised L**Mataheich calomoick an Apron, or
any kind of dressed leather S,**Mattenigen he is interested in L**Mattanatale Devil Name**Mallemicchen where two Roads
meet together L*

Mattimigeseen we enter in 2

Mattosak Good name

Matush I will not S.

Mat notanago I have no money Rev.

Mattegehan a crop wind Rev

Mattegetatch when the wind comes
fair Rev.

Matcheore Skin of a Stag S.

Mattelendane to be uneasy
troubled in mind &

Malla No H.

Matschin to go home &

Mattit Bad name

Mattapatonen to speak roughly, uncivil &

Mattsepootquat Bad name

Malle Dakotze it is not very cold. C

Massappi Beads C

Matchkatquot Cloud (Name)

Malle quenatorath I understand
you not S.

Mattaundum very old and decrepit Rev.

Mattaase a little way Rev.

Matta cheeco moniamen you will
find nobody to buy it C

Matschackton to carry it away &

Malle chei's sijs, cuttanga
Sleep a little more C

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Mattux puchquatche he cannot
go to stool S,

Mat whersowse Drive Nam

Matwauy Soldiers Rew

Matwauonck a Battle Rew

Matschia he is gone &

Matnowewattamno I take mine Rew

Mataup/soannowok I have no
Tobacco ~~Red~~ S,

Mut hieinnickauk I will not
leave you Red

Matte soocountamen
not to Hear S,

Matit unladen Rew

Matte Hewitt it is not good C

Matcoasichegasse have you
no hands Rew

Mattahkiosen Warrior Nam.

Mattahkassan War Nam

Matakeuske the leaf of the
Prickly Pear S,

Mattah - Mata-tair No. S

Matta n'matuelugun No, he
you in with me the

Matte nijr tappin I have not time
to sit down C

Matschistam let us go away &

Malap/ing stay & sit down C

Mattanungungung I have it not S.

Matte nulle I say as per nothing C

Matta nijn Sunkhaton no! I
won't do C

Matta Sackung bij' hatte there is a
dead Calm at Sea - C

Mattit ugly Man.

Matta peisiroak nikk Schewonahak
the white people are a rascally set
of beings - Th

Mattecommeir I will not give it S.

Matassack a Napitien S.

Mataata propeak have you no
rice S

Matacawiat a Pearl S.

Matschik go home K

Mruchinani he is sick Kio

Mauchatea a Guide Kio

Mauchese be my Guide Kio.

Maumacodis great Hooks Kio

Mautauchemokou can what
have done, telling my news Kio.

Maumintirisk row lustily Kio

Maumanetepweus Row lustily Kio

Mauchauhom the dead man Kio

Mauchauhomwock expect
the Dead Kio

Maumaneteanlass be of good
Courage Kio

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Maunatranamche Maunat. Fire Red

Maunatranamche Let us mend
the Fire Red,

Mauchie or Annitui he is gone Red,

Maunishkautu Let us go gently Red,

Maucheshellit or Kautanaw's hand
shellit - when they are gone Red

Mauchepweean after I have
eaten Red,

Mauchepweechis after meals Red

Mauchepweut when he hath eaten Red

Mauchish or Anakish Go going Red,

Mauchinaash newjeteass
my teeth are naught Red

Maamashinnauwamauta
Let us make a good Fire Red,

Maunetash a great Store Red,

Maunauog great Store Red.

Mauseck a great Basket Red.

Maushaan a Nettle S.

Maumacniwash Goods Red.

Mauchs mougoke give this Red

Maunabon it is Day Red

Maunshish go Slowly or gently Red

Maun to cry to bewail Red.

Mauchelan Bbb. Red.

Mawani 1800 Go and See H.
 Mawani many H.
 Mawallansind log a hunting &
 Mauchquesuck Blackberry Naws
 Maunetask nguenow which
 I was it many things Rio
 Mauchatous carry this Rio
 Maunetu a Conjuror Hw
 Mau nichemange a Needle Rio
 Maunomeamau Prayer S.
 Mawunaffin to be assembled &
 Mawani collection &
 Mawowijingu when we meet
 together &
 Mawigawad a Meeting house &
 Mawoactips a Collector &
 Mawenemen to gather, bring
 together &
 Mawana's pick it when they are
 assembled &
 Mawinsowak they pick up
 gather (huts)
 Mawinsin together, pick up &
 Mawachrongan Tax, Tribute, &
 Mawiongwongse he has recou-
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- Ma-wal-lac-an Pamine
 Scarcely & Precious 2
 Ma-wi-goo-wa-gan
 Reconciliation 2
 Ma-wi-n-hack-en To go to war. 2
 Ma-wen-wag a Pumpkin S.
 Ma-ma-wa-nat Eye-brows 2
 Maye's way. Red
 Maye's Road Red
 Maye's Path. Red
 Mayan-se I have't not S
 Mayus is there a way Red
 May's Going in - Fast S.
 Ma-min-ick-ish Tie it hard Red.
 Ma-u-na-gu-sha-u-g Chapman Red
 M'bi Water 2
 M'by Water-Mine
 M'beuk in the Water H.
 M'bi'n Wet Moh
 M'biachgeek a water-buck 2
 M'bis's a Snake Moh
 M'bi'achle a Whale 2
 M'bis's a Snake (Mew)
 M'bo-cot-a-men to make a Hole S.
 M'bo-ugan Death 2

Machaaki Large Moh
 M'boequasquibilla
 & broke in the sea &
 M'biabitehemew I have cut
 myself &
 M'chatsu Mountain Moh
 M'chingus Pusehis a Cat II
 M'chikehgen Broad Moh
 M'chowasqua Old dry Grass &
 M'chawachto Dear &
 M'chgasu Red Nau
 M'chosamam nsete my foot is sore too
 M'chique great large &
 Meshnomistwoon hommin
 I came by Boat too
 Meshntiauk wushem
 I came by Land too
 Mesh noonshem peeyaw
 I could not come too
 Memanchewi annittui
 he is gone too
 Memanchegashannick
 they are gone too
 Meshkunockgushaua Timmew
 did you meet too
 Meshpataaz bocolach feth
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 Mchlegwins Grass &

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Meatsun to Sup or have tochal Supper S.

Meascoh Arm S.

Mechingquite Meawagan

Seep Pride 2

Mechinghagihacan a large field 2

Mechingqueinagiat it appears large
great 2

Mechinghagihon to plant much
a large field 2

Meekelit much 2

Meeketi great, big 2

Meekitguck great Deposit 2

Meekateu deep Snow 2

Meekagwiechen high flood, freshet. 2

Meekiwitawant great Sarsaparilla 2

Meekashlschat thick bodied 2

Meeker to Treat S.

Meekimue Lodge Two

Meekimuwash Lodge it Two

Meekisssons Shows Now

Meekamuk wild Rhubarb 2

Meekantea a fight Two

Meekantitea let us fight Two,

Meekanteass fight with him Two

Meekschakaapan Summer Now

Meekmenakihcak a Scumladle 2

Meekski' Grass Now

Mechelacto many 2
 Mechoaki an old Tree 2
 Mechowijjic it is old 2
 Medhigling an Evil 4
 Medhake Matter 2
 Medhiapali to Surprise 2
 Meetsu to Flat Nam
 Meechizitschik the Red ones 2
 Meechgallueguol Red Hair 2
 Meechgalowol a Fish like a Sucker 2
 Meechgapucke Speasuahaua 2
 Meesunk his forehead Mas
 Meechgalanne a Hawk 2
 Meepid Tooth Mas
 Meechek or Mechuwen large (Mile)
 Meecoats to Hustle Nam
 Meechgelite a great big one 2
 Meechhannek a large River or Creek 2
 Meenpekhasik Skimmilk 2
 Megungé wholly entirely 2
 Megutschi entirely wholly 2
 Melowimi Raspberry 2
 Mehoeguinewoagan
 the Bloody Flax 2
 Melochockus Red Cedar 2

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- Mehallamagen to sell 2
 Mehallamaachitowagaw
 merchandize 2
 Mehocquami see 2
 Meticwck Bird or Beak S,
 Mehittachpogaw Birth 2
 Mehocquamileno Hair 2
 Mahares a skin to cover the
 point of an arrow &c
 Mehittuck a Tree 2
 Mehallamagen to sell 2
 Mehittachpinesp he was born 2
 Melomendowen to ask or beg
 pardon 2
 Mehtacooe a Stalk S,
 Melitschoac a barren Tree 2
 Mehemetanglowagaw
 agony of Death 2
 Mehocquiman the Red Bird 2
 Mehachakitey a Coal 2
 Mehutachgoek a Copper
 Snake 2
 Mehocquitamen to bleed
 out of the nose 2
 Meishmicoan Chesseyowk
 give this to the child S

Meiktaole Bars of a man S.

Meisallorask Creek S.

Meichkeik a Jore 8.

Meiktussac Flat with me S.

Meishitah meshen give me some
Meats.

Meisquan Tilbous.

Meikeis a Wart S.

Meiktoran a Place 8.

Meiktinge Hand S.

Meikles a Tree S.

Meeteams a water fowl in
horns of a Duck. finely
col with a capped crown &

Mejanchou one person &

Mekellaan a Hawk N.J.

Melksee Red. N5.

Mekik corruption 2

Mekemechingunk on the end.
of days 2

Mekitschohawi body, not
spiritual 2.

Meken to give away 2.

Melita a Sheep 2.

Mekisak Sheep 2

Mckenziechint the End 2

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Mehouse Nails of the fingers and
Toes S.

Mehospickemashan Copper NS.

Melendam to Vomit 2

Melanschips to take a Vomit 2

Melanschips woagen Vomiting 2

Melich Matter 2

Mellaan to Smell 2

Melichasw mattery, corruption 2

Melichgamen a Pillow, cushion 2

Memcu a Woodcock 2

Memckschackey Sharp skin 2

Memeschaniyat toothholes, toothless 2

Memhallamund a Merchant a Trader 2

Memsochetschik Travellers 2

Memekis a Sheep 2

Memnunnahigus an Island S.

Memahockeus a Woodpecker with a
Red Head 2

Memajauchsijent every one of us 2

Mamamaquas a Fish Hawk bl.
84, 10.

Memachtchilissitschik Sinners. 2

Memechink congregation 2

Memecchviten he is barefoot 2

Memedhakemo a Turtle dove 2

Memajauchsijent every one of us 2

Memachschiluequengile
those who speak evil to us &

Memissock Pond No.

Mengukkek a place where no
Trees are &

Menantachgunk in the Swamp &

Menantac Spruce, Cedar or
Pine Swamp &

Menachgate a Fence Rail &

Menachgagwall Fence Rails &

Menachgunk in the Fence &

Mennen to drink &

Menachk Fence - also a Port &

Menel Drink &

Meneet a Drunkard &

Menewoagan drinking &

Meneton to spend in Drinking &

Mengipjak Leaves Now

Menantschi wonink on the
left hand &

Mengiechisio a Swan &

Menniwi In some places, not
every where &

Menuppek a Lake, Sea - &

Menieckineen we are a
Congregation &

Menatekewoagan Snow &

Menantschi won the left hand &

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- Menhastik Seamm. 1 2
 Menenachikhasik a Garden 2.
 Menaty an Island 2
 Mendabuccah the Head of
 a man S.
 Menadowagan Jealousy
 Suspicion 2
 Menhakekhamet a dresser of a
 garden 2
 Megwanoc a long Feather S.
 Meguik 2 Bloody 2
 Meguit 2
 Meguauramiinnea Remember me
 Meractie a Crab. C
 Meroath a Chessman a young Boy S.
 Mererose the Hair of the Head S.
 Meschuppalit sprinkle me with
 water 2
 Meschuppaluk he sprinkles me 2
 Meschuppalukgun he sprinkles me 2
 Meschuppalutiquenk he sprinkles us 2
 Mesissachowak large Stinging flies 2
 Mesissu whole 2
 Mesixa naked 2
 Messicalenam it hails 2
 Mesh nummauchnem I have been sick
 Two
 Messotananece Beard S.
 Messcate the Foot S.
 Meseyuall Hogs for Building 2

Meslinowawon I lost my way the

Meskett du lieg S.

Meschiechin to Slip Jan 2

Mesuckoacan Glue 2

Meschacan Wound 2

Meselandamen to taste 2

Mesitte wall Corn boiled whole 2

Mesittsche wiguit wholly
entirely 2

Meschitagan it comes on
drawn with nigh to me 2

Meschagel Sit down 2

Messipook the River driveth
with Sea 2

Metschmi soon, not long 2

Meschitit whole or entire
all of a thing 2

Meschatamen to remember 2

Mese Arm S.

Mesequem a Corn Ear 2

Metschl after A.

Metschi already Min

Metschl ready already 2

Metschitschi at last, the last time 2

Metschiechgoeligi kullup

he bled to death 2

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Metschitche ne moal quengik
those who design to drag against us 2
Metschitschank. Soul Spirit 2

Metelensetschik the humble
lowly minded 2

Metelenset an humble low minded
man 2

Metemaven to be ready 2

Metekenis beather String 2

Metres marakimmins a Bunch
of Grapes S.

Metues a Bridge S.

Metachgolonen to have told a
Ready lie 2

Mutton Mouth S.

Metewols Black Barth River.

Metumguam I had a bad Dream H.

Metachan Wood River

Metachan Firwood 2

Metlachquoimend to cover 2

Metakho cover it 2

Metean Rock Perewinckle River.

Metitschejeu wholly, entirely 2

Metesitt let us go eat River.

Metimnee a Wolf. 2

Metakhammen to cover 2

Metacum a house 3.

Metellen Tere 2

Metlinge Hard 8.

Metloun Mouth Row

Metaptonete when he had done
speaking 2

Metachquingenge the View
which is.

Mewcheson a Fly 3.

Mezin to Eat 2

Mezu he eateth 2

time, Denmark was to employ her armed vessels for this purpose in the Mediterranean only, a measure rendered necessary in that sea in consequence of the depredations of the Barbary corsairs.

So indecisive and inadequate did this negociation prove, that the northern powers in the course of a few months entered into an association for their mutual protection, and actually revived the treaty of armed neutrality, which had originated towards the conclusion of the American war. The emperor of Russia, who had laid an embargo for a few weeks on all the ships and property of English subjects within his dominions, in consequence of the capture of the *Freya*, was the first to invite Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, to adopt this measure. In a declaration published about this period by his Imperial majesty, the measures taken in 1780 "for establishing the principles of a wise and impartial neutrality" were appealed to, and great credit was given to Russia "for bringing to a conclusion this salutary work," which in respect to that country was become "the basis of all future treaties of commerce, while universal suffrage had converted this code of humanity into a code for nations." After lamenting that "at the epoch of the dissolution of a great power" too little care was taken to give a new sanction to these principles, on account of the intervention of novel and extraordinary events; the detention of the Danish frigate is mentioned as tending to prove "how much the independence of crowned heads might be endangered, if they neglected to re-establish the principles and maxims on which the protection and safety of the neutral powers rest in the course of this war." "As the manifest interest of his Imperial majesty," it is added, "both in regard to the navigation of his own subjects, and that of his ports bordering upon other nations, requires that the seas which wash the coasts of the Russian empire should be sheltered from such acts of violence, he invites the powers who possess harbours in these districts, and particularly his majesty the king of Prussia, his majesty the king of Denmark, and his majesty the king of Sweden, to concert with his Imperial majesty respecting measures which will be successively communicated to them, for re-establishing in their full force the principles of an armed

neutrality, to secure the liberty of the seas. He accordingly makes known by the present declaration, that he is disposed to employ all the forces of his crown to maintain the honour of his flag and that of his allies; to secure his subjects from every infraction of those rights respected by all nations; and to procure to them, under the protection of their respective governments, the advantages resulting from the liberty of trade and navigation."

IN consequence of this invitation, the king of Sweden entered into a treaty towards the close of the year with the emperor Paul, in which they laid down certain principles for the extension and security of commerce. By these new regulations it was maintained, that any ship might freely navigate on the coasts of the belligerent powers, and that every thing but what is expressly contraband shall be free. The description of a blockaded harbour is limited and confined; the declaration of the officers commanding ships of war convoying merchantmen, respecting their cargoes, is deemed sufficient; no search is to be allowed; and to protect the trade of the two countries, the contracting parties agree to equip and provide squadrons.

THE kings of Prussia and Denmark soon after acceded to this confederacy, and the emperor of Russia carried his resentment still further by once more laying an embargo on all the British ships in his ports; he also issued orders to burn those detained in the harbour of Narva, in consequence of the escape of two vessels in contravention of his commands, and treated the sailors with uncommon harshness and severity.

THESE proceedings were immediately connected with the grand-mastership of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; for his Imperial majesty expressly stated in the court gazette, that he had recurred to this measure because possession had been taken "of Valetta and the island of Malta, in the name of the king of Great Britain, and the English flag alone hoisted, &c." and it is asserted towards the conclusion, that the sequestration should not be taken off, "until the conditions of the convention concluded in the year 1798 were punctually fulfilled."

would not refuse to listen to equitable proposals for the accommodation of disputes, provided they were made by plenipotentiaries, sent on the part of the king of Great Britain, to the united powers."

ON receiving this answer, the admiral left the bay, without firing a gun; and all future hostilities with the northern states were happily prevented by the catastrophe of the emperor Paul, who had resuscitated the league originally formed during the reign of his mother Catharine II.

THUS perished at a very critical period, and by similar means, the son of that Peter III. who after a short reign fell a sacrifice to the masculine ambition of a female and the treason of a few contemptible conspirators. Dazzled with the exploits of Bonaparte, he contemplated the first consul of France with the same degree of enthusiasm as had been formerly experienced by his unfortunate father in respect to Frederick the Great. A private correspondence had actually taken place between them, compliments were interchanged, and projects of a novel and portentous kind broached. Seven thousand Russians, prisoners in France, were immediately liberated without exchange or ransom, and, after being clothed in new uniforms, and armed from the arsenals of the republic, placed at the disposal of the enraptured czar.

THE baron de Sprengporten had been sent to Paris towards the latter end of the former year, under pretence of negotiating about their release; and he exhibited on this occasion all the splendor, and was invested with all the powers, of a minister plenipotentiary. This nobleman was soon after succeeded by the count de Kalitschew, in the official character of ambassador-extraordinary; and that prince who had given an asylum to the unfortunate remains of the Bourbon family, and who kept a court for and recognised Louis XVIII. as the legitimate sovereign of France, now acknowledged the French republic and testified his admiration for her first magistrate.

By means of his influence with the powers situated on the Baltick, he had excited Denmark and Sweden to avenge their violated commerce, and placed himself at the head of a league said to be expressly formed for the purpose of maintaining

“the rights of neutral nations, and protecting the liberty of the seas.” But the hand of violence put a sudden stop to the career of ambition; and he at whose nod nations armed and kingdoms trembled, was suddenly extended a lifeless corps in that very palace so lately erected by his munificence, amidst the numerous guards selected for his protection, and in the metropolis of an empire where he ruled as a despot while the inhabitants avowed themselves publicly slaves.

No sooner had his son Alexander I. succeeded to the throne, than he published an ukase, revoking several acts of his late father, and restoring the British seamen to liberty. Baron Lisakewitsch, his minister at the court of Denmark, having notified these events to admiral Parker, the latter immediately returned to Kjöge bay, on purpose to await the orders of his court in consequence of these new and interesting changes, and in the mean time the benefits of the armistice were extended to the court of Stockholm.

BUT vice-admiral lord Nelson, who succeeded soon after to the command, intimated to vice-admiral Cronstadt, “that he was not directed to abstain from hostilities should he meet with the Swedish fleet at sea.” However, in the course of a few days, a proclamation was published at Stockholm, by which the king notified, “that his allies having resumed their former commercial intercourse with England, and the commander of the British fleet having solemnly declared that the Swedish merchant vessels should not be molested in the Baltic or the Cattégat, he deemed himself no longer bound to persevere in a resolution which at present would merely tend to impede the navigation and commerce between his subjects and those of his Britannic majesty.”

NEARLY about the same period lord St. Helens arrived at the court of St. Petersburg, in quality of minister plenipotentiary from England: and by a convention signed soon after, the emperor on one hand allowed the right of search, under certain restrictions, by ships of war, but not by privateers; while on the other, the raw or manufactured commodities of the countries engaged in war might be purchased and carried away by the neutral powers; but by a subsequent explanatory declaration, the commerce between the mother

country and the colonies was expresly excluded from the benefits of this arrangement. It was also stipulated by one of the articles, that Denmark and Sweden should receive back their ships and settlements, on acceding to the treaty; and they accordingly declared their assent in the course of a few weeks.

THUS Great Britain, partly by the sudden demise of the emperor Paul, and partly by a sacrifice of some of her pretensions; contributed to suspend, and even to dispel, the efforts of a confederacy, which aimed at the decrease of her maritime greatness, and was calculated to involve her in a new and disastrous war.

BUT at the very moment she had concluded a peace with her new foes, England was subjected to the mortification of beholding an ancient but impotent ally punished for her fidelity.

CHAP. II.

The Armies of France and Spain enter Portugal—Treaties of Badajos and Madrid—Madeira occupied by the English—Naples sues for Peace.

NO sooner had the peace of Luneville been signed, than the consular government determined to punish Portugal for its attachment to the only remaining enemy of the republic. Queen Mary, the widow of her uncle Peter III. incapacitated partly by age and partly by a terrible malady from the exercise of the royal functions, still retained the semblance of sovereignty; but the kingdom was governed by her son, under the name of regent. The prince of Brasil, conscious that his country had been repeatedly saved, and his family continued on the throne, in consequence of the support and protection of Great Britain, from whom he now expected the assistance of an auxiliary army, was devoted to that power, and, not-

withstanding the menaces of a neighbouring court, had hitherto rejected the idea of any treaty that tended to exclude her ships from his ports.

THE king of Spain, actuated by attachment to his family, had suspended the vengeance of his ally, until, being at length fearful of an invasion on the part of the consùl, he reserved for himself the task of chastising his own son-in-law. Charles IV. accordingly published a manifesto, in which he intermingled his own complaints with those of France.

EUROPE, he said, was scandalised at beholding Portugal presenting a secure asylum to the squadrons of the enemy, from which they were enabled to issue forth and seize on his vessels, and those of a republic united to him by friendship.

"WE have seen Portuguese," adds he, "mixed with British ships, forming a part of their fleets, facilitating their movements and participating in all those acts of hostility which the English commit against me. Their ports have become the public markets of the Spanish and French prizes taken upon their coasts, and in sight of their fortresses; while their admiralty releases all the captures made by my subjects. The French republic, irritated at these outrages, is desirous of inflicting a just punishment; and its victorious armies would have long since spread desolation through all her provinces if my fraternal affection for the most faithful queen and august children had not suspended the blow."

AFTER complaining that the prince regent "had evaded the royal promise so often pledged in favour of peace," and, in complaisance to England his enemy, "abused those engagements which his majesty had entered into with France," it was stated, that the king of Spain had ordered his ambassador to quit Lisbon, and given a passport to the Portuguese minister at the court of Madrid to depart; "being decided," concluded his majesty, "to attack that power, by uniting my forces with those of the republic whose cause is become the same as my own, as well as to avenge the particular insults that have been offered to myself. For this purpose I declare war against her most faithful majesty, her kingdom, and subjects, wishing this resolution to be promulged through all my states, in order that convenient measures may be taken for the de-

enemy, sent a squadron thither, with a small body of land forces under colonel Clinton; and that officer, on the very day a landing was effected, obtained possession of the forts which command the bay of Fonchiale.

IN the mean time, such of the states of Europe as had not yet made their peace with the consul, being terrified into submission by the victories of Hohenlinden and Maringo, and bereaved of support in consequence of the treaty of Luneville, were eager to solicit forgiveness. The king of the Two Sicilies, alarmed at the approach of an army under general Murat, withdrew his troops in succession from the territories of Tuscany and Rome; and at the moment the French were about once more to enter his kingdom, he contrived, by the powerful intercession of Russia and of Spain, to prevent the re-establishment of the Parthenopean republic. The treaty*

equally and respectively enjoy in the states of both all the rights which are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nations.

"3d. That the articles of trade and commerce, the produce of the soil or manufactories of each of the two states, shall be reciprocally admitted without restriction, and without their being subjected to any duty which shall not bear equally upon analogous articles imported by other nations.

"4th. That French cloths may be immediately introduced into Portugal, on the footing of the most favoured merchandizes.

"5th. All stipulations in regard to commerce, inserted in preceding treaties, and not contrary to the present treaty, shall be provisionally continued until the conclusion of a definitive treaty.

"VI. The ratifications of the present treaty of peace shall be exchanged at Madrid, within the term of twenty days at most.

"Done, in duplicate, at Madrid, the 7th Vendemaire, year 10 of the French republic (29th Sept. 1801.)

(Signed)

"LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

"CYPRIANA BIBEIRO FREIRE."

* Treaty of Peace between the first consul of the French republic and his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies.

"THE first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with a desire to put a definitive end to the war which exists between the two states, have nominated for their plenipotentiaries, that is to say; the first consul of the French

however, by means of which he purchased his safety, was humiliating; for Ferdinand IV. agreed to shut the ports of Na-

republic, in the name of the French people, citizen Charles Jean Marie Alquier; and his Sicilian majesty, the Sieur Antoine de Micheroux, knight of the royal order Constantinien de St. George, and of the Imperial Russian order of St. Anne of the first class, and colonel in the service of his majesty, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

“Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French republic and his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies. All hostilities, by land and sea, shall definitively cease between the two powers, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty; and, previously, the armistice concluded at Foligno on the 18th of February last, between the respective generals, shall receive its full and complete execution.

“II. All acts, engagements, or anterior conventions, on the one part or the other of the two contracting powers, which may be contrary to the present treaty, are revoked, and shall be considered as null and void.

“III. All the ports of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily shall be shut to all ships of war and merchantmen Turkish and English, until the conclusion, as well of a definitive peace between the French republic and these two powers, as of the differences which have arisen between England and the powers of the north of Europe, and particularly between Russia and England.

“The said ports shall remain, on the contrary, open to all the ships of war and merchantmen, as well of his imperial majesty of Russia, and of the states comprised in the maritime neutrality of the north, as of the French republic and its allies. And if, in consequence of this determination, his majesty the king of the two Sicilies should find himself exposed to the attacks of the Turks or the English, the French republic binds itself to place at the disposal of his majesty, and upon his demand, to be employed in his states, a number of troops equal to that which shall be sent to him as an auxiliary force by his imperial majesty of Russia.

“IV. His majesty the king of the Two Sicilies renounces, in perpetuity, for himself and his successors: in the first place, Porto Longone, in the isle of Elba, and every thing belonging to it in that island. Secondly, the states of the presidio in Tuscany; and he cedes them, as also the principality of Piombino, to the French government, to be by it disposed of at its pleasure.

“V. The French republic and his majesty the king of the

ples and Sicily to the ships of war of Great Britain and Turkey, and renounced Porto Logone, with all his possessions in the isle of Elba, the presidial states in Tuscany, and the principality of Piombino. But what was infinitely more disagreeable to this prince, he not only stipulated by a specific article to pay the sum of five hundred thousand livres, by way of indemnification for the lives lost and the damages sustained during the late disorders in the kingdom of Naples; but he also solemnly agreed to permit all those who had been either imprisoned or banished on account of their political opinions, to be liberated, and return to their native country.

Two Sicilies bind themselves reciprocally to take off the sequestration from all effects, revenues, and property, seized, confiscated, or detained, from the citizens and subjects of the one or the other power, in consequence of the present war, and to admit them respectively to the legal exercise of the rights and claims which may appertain to them.

“ VI. In order to remove every trace of the private calamities which have marked the present war, and to give peace and re-establish the stability which can only be expected from a general oblivion of the past, the French republic renounces all persecution in respect of facts of which it might complain; and the king, wishing on his part to contribute as much as in him lies to repair the evils occasioned by the troubles which have taken place in his states, binds himself to pay, within three months, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the present treaty, a sum of five hundred thousand francs, which shall be distributed among the agents and French citizens who have been particularly the victims of the disorders which have been produced at Naples, Viterbo, and the other points of the south of Italy, by the conduct of Neapolitans.

“ VII. His Sicilian majesty binds himself also to permit that all those of his subjects who have not been prosecuted, banished, or forced to expatriate themselves voluntarily, but for acts relating to the residence of the French in the kingdom of Naples, shall return without molestation to their country, and be reinstated in their properties. His majesty also promises that all persons now in custody on account of political opinions which they have declared, shall be immediately set at liberty.

“ VIII. His majesty the king of the Two Sicilies binds himself to restore to the French republic the statues, pictures, and other objects of the arts, which have been carried off from Rome by the Neapolitan troops.

AMIDST this career of triumph on the part of the first consul, the eyes of Europe were suddenly directed towards Africa, and fixed on that scene where the English were fated to equal, and even to surpass, the most splendid achievements of the French nation.

CHAP. III.

Situation of the French after the Battle of Heliopolis—Expedition of the English Army to the East—Capture of Cairo and Alexandria—The French evacuate Egypt.

EGYPT, the scene of his former exploits and triumphs, was never absent from the mind of Bonaparte. Reclined beneath the canopy of power, and wielding the sceptre of a potent state, he still recollected those gigantic plans of ambition which had induced him to wrest the regions watered by the Nile from the Turks and Mamelukes, merely that he might be enabled to drive the English from their rich possessions on the banks of the Ganges. He affected to consider the army of the East as composed "of his own children;" and while he gave orders for fitting out a strong squadron for its relief under admiral Gantheaume, an active and enterprising commander, he took care to supply the troops with arms, and even to increase their number by means of small detachments of conscripts. Well acquainted with the character of the nation over which he pre-

"IX. The present treaty is declared common to the Bata-
vian, Cisalpine, and Ligurian, republics.

"X. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications
exchanged, in the space of thirty days without delay.

"Done and signed at Florence, the 7th Germinal, 9th year
of the French republic (28th March, 1801.)

(Signed)

"ALQUIER.

"ANTOINE DE MICHEROUX."

sided, he at the same time endeavoured to alleviate the sorrows of absence by the introduction of a company of comedians.

THE soldiers, who by this time had heard of the elevation of their former chief, as well as of the battle of Maringo and the peace of Luneville, were taught amidst their own privations, to rejoice at the prosperity of their native country, and to augur better prospects to themselves. Kleber, whose memory was still dear to them, had added at once to their reputation and security by the decisive battle of Heliopolis. He had also increased their number by the formation of a Greek legion, which supplied the loss of the veteran troops, while celerity was given to their movements by the establishment of several squadrons of camels, so that a body of infantry could at any time traverse the desert, or fly to the assistance of a distant post menaced by the enemy; to facilitate the communication, bridges were also thrown across the arms of the Nile, and a superiority on that river maintained by means of a flotilla of armed galleys.

MENOU, who had succeeded to, and been confirmed in, the command by the French consul, was a man of unblemished reputation. Scorning all sordid ideas, notwithstanding the revenues of the state had been augmented under his management, he was never accused of rapacity or a desire of acquiring wealth. Considering Egypt as a colony which was to be governed by a refined policy, he conformed to the customs of the country, and not only married a native, but assumed the appellation of Abdallah, acting in every respect in exact conformity to the practice of the Mahomedans. But, on the other hand, he never distinguished himself as a warrior; and although he was allowed to have displayed personal courage during the early period of the hostilities in La Vendée, yet he had not acquired the reputation of an able general.

SINCE the residence of the French in this part of Africa, he had not filled any important department, or performed a single exploit worthy of record; and the troops accustomed to be conducted by gallant and fortunate chiefs, placed but little confidence in a leader whom they considered as a financier rather than a general. His disputes with Kleber, a commander at once adored by the soldiery and worthy of their esteem, had

long since rendered him unpopular with the mass of the army; and, in addition to this, he had to contend with a party, some of which aspired to the supreme command, while others, discontented with their situation, and considering themselves in the light of exiles, languished to return to that country which they had left with reluctance.

EGYPT, however, remained quiet; and the inhabitants, true to the tenets of a fatality inculcated by the reigning superstition, imagined that they were predestinated to submit to a nation which had been uniformly triumphant. Nor were the Ottoman forces in Palestine either numerous or formidable. The successful rebellion of Passwan Oglou, which already seemed to legitimate his right to resistance, the fierce jealousy of D'jezzar the victorious pacha of Syria, the intrigues of a seraglio where he was not beloved, and the sudden change that had taken place in the politics of the court of St. Petersburg, added to his numerous and recent disasters, filled the mind of the grand-vizier with terror and dismay. In this state of uncertainty, he attempted to renew the negociations which had been begun with Bonaparte and continued with Kleber; but Menou haughtily refused to treat, and, although he made use of the agency of Mourad Bey to obtain the plan of the approaching campaign, yet he deprecated his assistance, and would not permit the Mamelukes to take the field.

SUCH was the situation of the French at this moment; powerful but divided on one hand, and menaced by eastern hordes, numerous indeed but contemptible, on the other. Their empire appeared to be firmly established in that quarter of the globe; and it required no small display of the cool valour, superior tactics, and scientific combination, of European troops, to restore a favorite province to the Ottoman throne, and exchange the three coloured flag, now flaunting along the frontiers of the desert and the borders of the Nile, for the Turkish crescent.

THE English ministry, perceiving themselves foiled by their own timid and wavering policy, in consequence of which they had at one time disapproved by anticipation, and at another wished to ratify when too late, the treaty of El Arisch, at length determined on the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt;

public!" as he surrendered the trophy at the same moment with his life*. In the mean time Menou, perceiving that he was completely foiled, and imagining that he had reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of some of his generals, determined to withdraw the troops. They accordingly retired under the protection of their cannon; but although a deficiency of ammunition rendered the pursuit of the English army less fatal to the French, their flank was annoyed by some armed vessels, the shot from which pierced their columns, and quickened their retreat.

AMIDST such a general display of gallantry, it is difficult to select those regiments which claim a superior degree of merit; but it is allowed that the twenty-eighth and forty-second particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, while the foreign brigade contributed greatly, by its spirited movement in advance, not only to decide the fate of the day, but to rescue a whole battalion from inevitable destruction. The Guards also, during the attack on the centre, conducted themselves with equal coolness and intrepidity; and the conduct of major-general Ludlow, who fought at their head, as well as of major-general Moore, who was wounded while leading on the reserve, together with brigadier-general Stuart, and colonel Paget, at once merited and acquired the praise of the commander in chief.

THE loss of the enemy has been calculated at three thousand men, and many of their principal officers perished upon this occasion. Their cavalry suffered considerably; Roize, the commander, perished in the field, and two other generals died soon after of their wounds. It appears by the returns, that thirteen hundred and six rank and file, with seventy officers, of the British, were either killed, wounded, or missing. Eight officers of the staff, of which five† possessed the rank

* The standard of the Invincible regiment was transmitted to England, and some doubts have been unhappily raised respecting the individual who bore it away from the enemy.—See the Appendix to this volume.

† His excellency sir Ralph Abercromby, died of his wounds;
major-general Moore;
brigadier-general John Hope;
brigadier-general Oakes;
and brigadier-general Lawson, recovered.

of general, were included in this list, as was also the commander in chief.

On the first attack of the enemy, which proved equally sudden and unexpected, sir Ralph Abercromby rode towards the right, against which he perceived all the fury of the assailants to be directed. During a charge with cavalry, which took place soon after, he was unhorsed and wounded in two different places: but notwithstanding this, he still possessed strength sufficient to wrest the sabre from the hand of a French officer of dragoons who had attempted to cut him down; and on being relieved and remounted by the aid of a detachment of the forty-second, he presented the weapon to a gallant naval officer who happened to have broken his own during the combat*. The general, however, could not be prevailed upon to quit the field until after the defeat of the French, and the conclusion of a combat which had continued nearly seven hours. At length, fainting with the loss of blood, he was carried on board the admiral's ship, where he died seven days after, to the inexpressible regret of the whole army†. His successor in a well-written eulogium, pays a due tribute of respect to his memory: "We have sustained an irreparable loss," says he, in his first public dispatch, "in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented commander in chief, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of

* Sir Sidney Smith, who was also wounded upon this occasion.

† While placed in a boat on purpose to be conveyed on board the *Foudroyant*, sir Ralph displayed a remarkable instance of that energy of mind, which in the moment of enthusiasm banishes every disagreeable sensation. On it being intimated by captain Stevenson of the royal navy, "that he was afraid his wounds might be painful," the commander in chief replied, "How can I feel any pain, when I think of the bravery of those fine fellows whom I have just left?"

blood. Were it permitted," continues Hutchinson, "for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."

Thus ended a conflict, in which the number of prisoners did not exceed two hundred, and the cannon taken amounted to but two, one of which, upon a former occasion, had constituted part of the spoil of the vanquished Austrians. But notwithstanding this, and although a numerous army was yet to be overcome, lines nearly impregnable to be stormed, and two fortified towns to be captured, this action, fought on the barren isthmus of Aboukir, by its moral and political as well as military effects, eventually decided the sovereignty of the whole of this portion of Africa. Nor was even the scene of this important and memorable contest devoid of interest, or unworthy of record. The field of battle exhibited the ruins of a Roman colony. At a little distance was a city famous in the annals of mankind, and calculated at once to remind the beholder of the genius of Alexander and the exploits of the first Cæsar. Those monuments of ancient grandeur now designated by the names of the pillar of Pompey and the needle of Cleopatra, were finely contrasted with the Pharillon, Caffarelli, and Creton, all fortified according to the modern rules of war, as well as with the armies of two northern nations contending for a remote and unhealthy corner of the East; while the adjacent sea presented an object eminently interesting, as connected with the signal defeat of Anthony in one age, and of De Bruix in another.

A TERRIFIC grandeur was at the same time impressed by the sight of so many bodies of men and horses mingled promiscuously together, while hundreds of cannon, darting forth scorching flames and metals mingled with heat, at once enlivened the gloom, and added to the multitude of victims. To crown the whole, an heroic chief, pierced with a mortal

wound, and yet consoled* even in the embrace of death by the exploits of his soldiers, was borne reluctantly from that field which still resounded with his triumph.

Two days after the battle of Aboukir, an officer of distinction†, at the request of general Hutchinson, repaired to the enemy's lines, on purpose to make an offer of renewing the convention of El Arisch; but, notwithstanding the late defeat, the reply was couched in lofty language, for it was stated "that no attention would be paid to any proposal so injurious to the army of the east." In the mean time the commander in chief was gratified by the arrival of the Captain Pacha, with a reinforcement of six thousand men, in consequence of which, detachments of Turks and English were dispatched under colonel Spencer to Rosetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. The French having retreated after a feeble resistance, that important place was immediately occupied; and Fort St. Julien, which held out only a few days, being reduced, a communication was opened with the Delta, so as to obtain fresh provision for the army. Sir Sidney Smith, with an armed flotilla, soon after this navigated the river as high as El Aft; while the general, taking a hint perhaps from the fears of his rival, ordered the canal of Alexandria to be cut, so as to let the waters of the sea into lake-Mareotis, and thus strengthen the position of the English camp, as well as cut off all direct communication between the garrison of Alexandria and the interior of Egypt.

THE success of the Anglo-Turkish detachment at Rosetta, the capture of the neighbouring fort which secured the navigation of the river, together with the movements of the allies on the side of Palestine, induced general Hutchinson to entrust the blockade of Alexandria to general Coote and admiral Bickerton, with a view of marching into the heart of the country. Every thing appeared propitious to his designs: for in the course of a few days more, a reinforcement of three thousand men landed from England; intelligence was

* Political Recollections relative to Egypt, by G. Baldwin, esq. p. 147.

† Sir Sidney Smith.

sand infantry, six hundred horse, and fourteen pieces of cannon. His highness first detached Mehemmed Pacha to the assistance of his advanced guard, and soon after moved forward himself; in consequence of which the enemy, who had retired into a wood of date-trees, was obliged, after experiencing some loss, to retreat to El Hanka, seven miles from the scene of action. On this occasion all the evolutions of the Ottoman army were performed under the superintendence of an English colonel*, while the artillery was served by officers of the same nation †.

THIS action, insignificant in every point of view, was however productive of a wonderful effect. The Turks, who by long experience had been taught to consider the French as invincible, from this moment contemplated the enemy with diminished terror. They also began to entertain greater confidence in their own exertions, and were desirous, if possible, to wipe away the ignominy occasioned by so many defeats.

IN the mean time the English army, now strengthened by the arrival of fifteen hundred Mamelukes under the command of Osman Bey, the successor of Mourad, had advanced without interruption to Gizeh, opposite Cairo, garrisoned by about four thousand Frenchmen; while the Turks flushed with a success equally novel and unexpected, prepared to form a junction and besiege that city in concert. Accordingly, after a variety of delays, partly arising from the low state of the river and partly from the bar at Rosetta, the heavy cannon were brought up, and batteries erected; the British troops aided by the Capitan Pacha having invested Gizeh, while the grand-vizir, assisted by an officer furnished by his Christian ally, assumed a position just out of the range of the guns of the capital.

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated defeats of the French, this city was still capable of sustaining a siege, and perhaps holding out until the inundation occasioned by the Nile rendered the operations against it of no avail. But the general‡ who commanded in the place, instead of protracting the war by a stre-

* Holloway. † Major Hope, captain Lacy, and captain Leake.

‡ General Belliard.

nous defence, or retiring into Upper Egypt where all pursuit would have proved ineffectual, sent a flag of truce to the English camp, and agreed to surrender on certain conditions. A convention was accordingly drawn up, in which it was stipulated that the French forces of every description, as well as the auxiliaries, were to evacuate Cairo, the citadel, the forts of Boulac, Gizeh, and all that part of Egypt occupied by the detachment under the command of the general of division Belliard. The members of the commission of arts and sciences, the auxiliaries, and such of the inhabitants of Egypt as might be desirous to follow the fortunes of the vanquished, were to retire by land to Rosetta, with their arms, baggage, field artillery, and effects, at the expence of the allied powers, whence they were to be embarked for one of the ports belonging to the republic in the Mediterranean. It was also provided by a specific article, that the terms, which were nearly the same as those allowed by the treaty of El Arisch, should be communicated to general Menou, who was to be at liberty to accede to them, provided his acceptance should be notified at the head quarters of the English troops before Alexandria within the space of ten days.

IN conformity with the capitulation, the French, escorted by a strong detachment under major-general Moore, proceeded to the place of their destination, where they were embarked to the number of about thirteen thousand five hundred men; and on this occasion they must be allowed to have evinced a noble testimony of their respect to the memory of Kleber, by carrying his corpse along with them to France.

IN this extremity the sole dependence of Menou was in the timely arrival of the succours entrusted to the care of Gantheaume. That officer, with a squadron of four sail* of the line and a frigate crowded with troops, had left Toulon, and steered for the Levant. As his destination was known, all the English commanders in that quarter were on the watch for him; he however was lucky enough to elude the search of the detachments under sir Robert Calder and sir John Borlase

* L'Indivisible, of 80 guns; Le Dix Août, of 74; Le Jean Bart, of 74; Le Constitution, of 74

Warren, as well as of the fleet commanded by lord Keith. Being afraid to approach Alexandria, then closely blockaded by rear-admiral Bickerton, he steered along the adjacent coasts, with an intention of disembarking the forces, so as to enable them to form a junction with their countrymen. But the state of the weather, and the dislike of the inhabitants, contributed to render all his efforts ineffectual, although he had attempted a landing both at Durasso and Derne. He was fortunate enough, however, to capture an English seventy-four gun ship*, with which he soon after returned to port; but this event, although it contributed not a little to the exultation of the French, did not relieve the army of the east from the precarious situation to which it was now reduced.

IN the mean time general Hutchinson, after endeavouring to settle the disputes which had already taken place between the Turks and Mamelukes, and placing a detachment of the Indian forces in Cairo, returned with the army. The capture of the capital, and the arrival of general Baird with five thousand men from Bombay soon after the capitulation, as well as of some succours from Europe, now enabled the commander in chief to press the siege of Alexandria with a body of sixteen thousand troops. Major-general Coote accordingly embarked with a considerable detachment on the inundation, and, effecting a landing to the westward of the city, immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the western harbour; which, notwithstanding its importance, surrendered after a very paltry defence. On the east of the town two other attacks were also made by the generals Craddock and Moore, who obtained possession of some fortified heights on the right; while colonel Spencer maintained his position on a hill, whence he had driven a body of the enemy by means of a charge of bayonets, with about two hundred of the thirtieth regiment.

SEVEN sloops of war having entered into the western harbour of Alexandria in consequence of the reduction of the fort, major-general Coote determined to move forward and

* The Swiftsure, captain Hollowell.

occupy an advanced position. The troops, being now supported by the armed vessels under captain Cochrane, as well as by a flotilla on the lake commanded by captain Stevenson, advanced in three columns under a heavy fire of cannon and small arms, forcing the enemy, who had abandoned their wounded as well as seven pieces of cannon, to retreat before them. Two days after this, batteries were opened against the redoubt de Bain; and in the course of the succeeding night, lieutenant-colonel Smith succeeded in an attempt to surprise the advanced guard. In this extremity general Menou, being closely pressed by the commander in chief on the east and major-general Coote on the west side, and despairing of any relief in consequence of the failure of the expedition under Gantheaume, deemed it prudent to capitulate. Accordingly, a negotiation for that purpose being entered into, the same terms were granted as to the garrison of Cairo; after which the English took possession of the entrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, and fort Triangular.

THE nation which had sent forth such a band of gallant warriors was not slow in remunerating their services. A monument was voted to perpetuate the services of sir Ralph Abercromby, who had perished during an early period of the campaign, while his widow and son were gratified with a peerage and a pension of two thousand pounds a-year. Major-general sir J. Hely Hutchinson, in addition to the ensigns of the Bath, received the rank of lieutenant-general, and was created a baron of Great Britain, with two thousand pounds a-year annexed to the patent. Admiral lord Keith was also advanced to the honours of the British peerage, while on major-general Coote was conferred the order of the Bath. The thanks of both houses of parliament were voted to the navy and army; and each regiment which had served during this campaign was permitted to add an embroidered Sphinx to its colours, and to have 'EGYPT' inscribed in the field.

To testify his gratitude, the grand-signior also established the order of the Crescent; and the lords Hutchinson, Keith, and Elgin, with admiral Bickerton, the major-generals Coote and Baird, were admitted to the honours of this new species of knighthood, while gold medals were distributed

rulers of France. They affected to consider the English as a nation rendered effeminate by wealth, and unwarlike by commerce; these were assimilated with the Dutch of modern, and the Tyrians and Carthaginians of ancient, times; and it was confidently predicted that the steel of the Franks would prove more than a match for the gold of the Britons.

ON the other hand, the whole island was in motion; and from Penzance to the Orkneys, as well as from the borders of the German Ocean to the confines of St. George's channel, one uniform spirit of defiance was breathed by the natives. Even those who still doubted as to the justice of the war, and had evinced the most determined animosity against the men that composed the cabinet, cheerfully united in the defence of a country which they supposed to be at the same time clouded with a temporary calamity, and menaced with permanent evils. At this critical period the volunteer battalions and companies were increased, a numerous and respectable body of yeoman cavalry was formed, the fencible regiments were disciplined into a knowledge of the military art, and the militia, many regiments of which had already served in Ireland, received a considerable augmentation by means of the supplementary levy.

NOR was the administration inattentive in other respects to the preservation of the country. The dock-yards, both public and private, were occupied in constructing and fitting out gun-boats. Signal posts were erected along the coasts, for the purpose of announcing the approach of the enemy; while telegraphs, extending in a central direction from the principal sea-ports to the capital, kept up a communication between the government and the admirals and commanders at different stations. Preparations were made in the five maritime counties* most liable from position to insults, to remove the corn, cattle, and provisions, towards the interior; lists were accordingly made out, returns given in, and proper persons appointed for carrying these measures into effect. The army also was stationed so as to assume a central posi-

* Sussex, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

tion, and kept in constant readiness to march at a moment's notice; strong batteries were erected in such parts of the coast as seemed particularly calculated for the purposes of invasion; while the most formidable park of artillery that had ever been seen in England was collected at Woolwich, and detachments of matrosses and relays of horses provided so as to be ready to set off immediately on the first alarm of an enemy. Never was the spirit of the people so high, or the number of men in arms so great, as at this period. It appears from the votes of supply of this year, that the force of the navy, including marines, was estimated at one hundred and thirty-five thousand, while the troops which received pay exceeded three hundred thousand*; so that, including all orders and descriptions of men ready to act by sea and land, the amount will be found to exceed any thing Britain ever witnessed before.

IN the mean time the king had experienced a relapse, and immediately after his recovery a change took place in the administration. The former ministers had not hitherto realised the expectation that had been formed of them by their supporters; for after a war of eight years, notwithstanding the unexampled confidence and liberality of parliament, added to the uniform zeal of the army and the unrivalled exploits of the navy, the enemy, although bereft of both fleets and colonies, was confessedly more powerful than before. In addition to this, they were accused by their adversaries of wantonly involving the country in a long, destructive, and unnecessary war, and of having notoriously governed by corruption, under the name of influence. They were also severely censured for having restricted the liberty of the press, disregarded the rights of the subject, and introduced

* The supplies voted in 1801 were as follow:

For the sea service including thirty-nine thousand marines, the estimate was	-	-	£. 135,000
Regular forces, including cavalry and infantry	-	-	193,187
Militia, including Irish	-	-	78,046
Fencibles, of both countries	-	-	31,415

Land and sea forces, exclusive of volunteers - £. 437,648

a system of secret imprisonment, at once odious, terrible, and unjust. Moderate men, however, while unable to defend their conduct, did not forget that the period at which their exertions were called forth was peculiarly critical and delicate; that they exhibited no common share of industry and attention; that they retained the confidence of the more opulent ranks of society to the last; and that the cause of their retirement would have conferred honour, and ensured applause, on men more popular with, and more beloved by, the nation. Their successors, who would have been unable to remain in office a single day without an unusual degree of political toleration, did not display an inferior degree of energy; and their supposed deficiency in respect to talents, more especially that senatorial eloquence so necessary in a mixed government, was imagined to be fully compensated by character and integrity. Preparations of all kinds were augmented rather than decreased, and the various departments of the state vied with each other in efforts for the public service.

On the other hand, France began at length to reap the benefit of so many victories: new regulations took place, new laws were promulged, and, notwithstanding some of the wanton and capricious freaks which ever follow in the train of absolute power, personal safety and private property became more secure than before. After so long a storm, the tranquillity that ensued was enjoyed with rapture, and the respite from proscription was considered as a boon conferred by Providence. The inhabitants of the empire at large, terrified at the recent abuses committed in the name of liberty, were struck with horror at the sound; while the citizens of the capital, hitherto the zealots of freedom, thanked the provident hand that supplied them, like the degenerate Romans of old, with bread and shoes.

In the mean time the chief magistrate, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of troops, affected to blend all the state of the ancient kings of France with that of the emperors of the West; being surrounded by numerous guards, attended by the prefects of the palace, and appearing on great occasions alone in presence of the people. Foreign potentates and princes bent before the consular chair, and the fasces of

of modern Gaul appeared to regulate the movements of the whole continent. Those powers which had waged war against the republic were now eager to supplicate peace, and ready to consent to any terms which the victor deemed fit to impose.

THE elector-palatine of Bavaria about this time negotiated a treaty, by which he renounced the duchies of Juliers, Deux Ponts, and their dependencies, together with the bailiwick of the palatinate of the Rhine, situated upon the left bank of that river.

THE surrender of Alexandria, and the consequent evacuation of Egypt, soon after produced a peace between France and the Ottoman Porte; and it was expressly stipulated, that whatever indulgence might be granted to any power in that quarter of the globe, should be extended to the republic, while all former treaties were to be considered as renewed.

THE regencies of Algiers and Tunis also hastened to acknowledge the consular government, and agreed to release such of the French as had been made slaves, to restore all the sequestered property, and to grant new and beneficial privileges.

BUT the policy of Bonaparte was still more eminently displayed by a pacification with another power, an intimate alliance with which contributed not a little to the tranquillity of France. By a convention with the pope, the first consul was not only acknowledged to possess all the privileges of the ancient monarchy so far as concerned public worship, but new and essential immunities were obtained for the Gallican church. His holiness agreed to procure the resignation of the prelates who had adhered to the old establishment, and the chief magistrate was to nominate to the vacant sees. A new and more suitable formula of prayer* was introduced; and his holiness solemnly covenanted in behalf of himself and his successors, that those who had acquired the alienated property of the church should not be disturbed†.

* "Domine, salvam fac rempublicam;

"Domine, salvos fac Consules."

† Copy of the convention between the French government

the Leeward islands and Jamaica; while lord Nelson was collecting an armament on purpose to repel the invasion from the shores of Britain, and to insult the enemy in their own harbours.

IN the course of the spring the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, and St. Croix, in the West Indies, surrendered to a squadron under rear-admiral Duckworth, having a body of land forces on board commanded by lieutenant-general Trigge. The resistance experienced upon this occasion was but trifling, and these possessions were soon after restored on the dissolution of the armed neutrality. The colonies of St. Eustatia and Saba, the former of which had been evacuated by the French, were also taken possession of soon after by captain Perkins of the Arab, with a detachment of the third regiment of foot under lieutenant-colonel Blunt.

TOWARDS the latter end of this year, information was received of the surrender of Ternate, the chief of the Molucca islands, to the arms of the East-India company. Captain Hayes, an officer in the service of that powerful corporation, with a small squadron of armed vessels, intercepted the annual supplies, and blockaded Fort Orange, while colonel Burr with a body of troops besieged the place by land. On this occasion the Dutch governor held out during a siege of fifty-two days; and while he displayed great courage, at the same time evinced an uncommon and almost solitary instance of fidelity to the Batavian republic.

IN the Mediterranean two severe actions took place, the former of which proved unfortunate, while the latter was not a little flattering to the British arms. Rear-admiral sir James Saumarez, after cruising off Cadiz, in which he had descried six sail of large ships ready for sea and seven more in a state of equipment, proceeded towards the entrance of the Straits, in consequence of information from Gibraltar that three French sail of the line and a frigate were then at anchor off Algesiras. Having made a signal to prepare for an engagement, and also for a general chase (the latter with a view of collecting such of the ships as had got to leeward), he resolved to reconnoitre

the enemy's position, and the order of battle* was issued, in case an attack should be deemed prudent. The squadron, led by captain Hood of the *Venerable*, and reinforced by the *Calpe*, two gun-vessels, and several boats from the neighbouring garrison, on opening Cabareta point beheld the enemy, consisting of two ships of eighty-four and one of seventy-four, with a large frigate, lying at a considerable distance from the batteries; and when, in addition to this circumstance, the advantage of a leading wind was taken into consideration, an attempt to obtain possession of them not only seemed feasible, but afforded well-grounded hopes of success. The signal was accordingly given for the ships to take their stations and engage as close as possible: however, the failure of the breeze at a critical moment enabled the French commander to warp nearer the land, and exposed the armament to the most imminent danger; for the *Venerable*, instead of weathering the enemy, was under the necessity of dropping her anchor. The *Pompée*, captain Stirling, taking advantage of a light and partial air, assumed a position opposite to the inner vessel, which proved to be the *Formidable*, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Linois, and commenced the action in a spirited and gallant manner, until disabled. Some of the other ships were prevented for some time, by a failure of wind, from coming up; but at length the *Hannibal*, receiving the benefit of the breeze, was endeavoring

* COPY OF THE ORDERS.

" MEMO.

Cæsar, 5th July, 1801.

" If the rear-admiral finds the enemy's ships in a situation to be attacked, the following is the order in which it is to be executed:

The <i>Venerable</i>	{	To lead into the bay, and pass the enemy's ships without coming to anchor.
<i>Pompée</i> and <i>Audacious</i>		To anchor abreast of the inner ship of the enemy's line.
<i>Cæsar</i> , <i>Spencer</i> , and <i>Hannibal</i> ,	{	To anchor abreast of the enemy's ships and batteries.

" The boats of the different ships to be lowered down and armed, in readiness to act where required.

(Signed)

" JAMES SAUMAREZ."

vouring by a bold and decisive measure to get between the French admiral and the batteries, when she struck on a shoal immediately under the enemy's guns, and became unmanageable. In this situation, being exposed to the joint fire of the ships and land batteries, as well as gun and mortar vessels which were so placed as to rake the squadron, and rendered incapable of fighting to advantage, captain Ferris, after losing no less than three hundred and seventy-five men in killed, wounded, and missing, was reduced to the painful necessity of striking his flag. The *Cæsar* and *Audacious*, which had endeavoured to cover his vessel, were also forced to make sail, the former being at this period only three cables' length from one of the enemy's batteries.

In the mean time the admiral, finding that the enemy by drawing closer to the shore had increased their distance, took advantage of an occasional breeze to approach nearer, and the *Cæsar* and *Audacious* were for a considerable time opposed to the *Indomptable* and *Dessaix*; but as it soon after fell calm, they drifted along with the current, close to the island battery, on which they opened a heavy fire: on receiving the benefit of a gentle gale, they instantly prepared to resume their former station, when the wind once more died away, and rendered all their efforts useless.

At length, after an action of nearly five hours' continuance, the squadron retired with the loss of three hundred and seventy-five men to Rosia bay, leaving the *Hannibal* aground and in possession of the enemy; while two French sail of the line appeared at the same time on shore, and the whole detachment was supposed to be rendered nearly unserviceable.

By the indefatigable exertions of the British officers and seamen, who received every assistance from, and were stimulated to fresh efforts by, the liberality of the garrison*, the whole squadron, one† ship only excepted, was nearly refitted and ready for sea, when a new and more propitious opportunity

* Governor O'Hara, and the principal inhabitants of Gibraltar, subscribed the sum of eight hundred pounds for the relief of the brave men wounded during the action.

† The *Pompée*.

occurred of distinguishing their valour. The three sail of line-of-battle disabled in the late action, had been reinforced by five more under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, as well as by a French seventy-four carrying a broad pendant†. These, together with the Hannibal, which was with some difficulty warped into deep water, and a number of frigates and gun-boats, got under weigh with an intention of returning to Cadiz, safe in consequence of their numbers, and assured, as they imagined, of an easy victory, in case of a contest with a detachment which had been so recently foiled. Notwithstanding the great inferiority of his force*, sir James Saumarez, burning with a desire to avenge the late disaster, once more hoisted the signal for battle, and followed the enemy, which had just cleared Cabareta point, at eight o'clock in the evening. Captain Keates having received orders to attack the sternmost ship, and keep between the fleet and the shore,

† COMBINED SQUADRON.

<i>Ships' names.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>
Admiral Real Carlos -	112	Don J. Esquera.
San Herminigeldo -	112	Don J. Emparan.
San Fernando -	94	Don J. Malina.
Argonauta -	80	Don J. Harrera.
S. Augustin -	74	Don R. Jopete.
S. Antonio -	74	(French broad pendant.)
Formidable -	84	
Dessaix -	74	
Indomptable -	84	
Hannibal -	74	{ This vessel returned to Al- gesiras before the action.

Besides four frigates, and two armed vessels and gun-boats.

* BRITISH SQUADRON.

<i>Ships' names.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>
Cæsar -	80	{ Rear-admiral sir James Saumarez.
Spencer -	74	{ Captain Jahleel Brenton.
Venerable -	74	———Hood.
Superb -	74	———Keates.
Audacious -	74	———Peard.
Thames -	32	———Hollis.
Calpe -	12	Hon. Captain Dundas.
Louisa -	8	Lieutenant Truscott.

the Superb accordingly made sail, and began the engagement at eleven o'clock at night, by firing on several ships, particularly the Real Carlos, which formed a cluster, and in consequence of the darkness engaged with each other through mistake. The Cæsar, in the course of a few minutes, also began to open on a Spanish thrée-decker that had hauled her wind; but she was observed to be in flames, and shortly after ran on board another vessel of the same force, to which the conflagration extended with uncommon rapidity, so that after the lapse of a short but awful period they both blew up. These proved to be the San Herminigeldo and the Real Carlos, of one hundred and twelve guns and twelve hundred and fifty men each, the former carrying the admiral's flag, and both officered from the noblest families in Spain.

In the mean time, the English commander, perceiving from the first that these ships could not be of any service during the rest of the action, passed on to the assistance of the Superb, captain Keates, then engaged with the St. Antonio of seventy-four guns carrying the broad pendant of commodore Le Roy, which had been before silenced, and now struck her colours.

AFTER the firing had ceased, it became so dark that none of the enemy's squadron were visible; the Cæsar, however, continued her course, during a heavy gale, in chace of the remainder of the fleet, and at the approach of morning could only discover three English* and one French ship, which proved to be the Formidable of eighty-four guns, endeavouring to reach the channel leading through the shoals of Conil. But as the wind suddenly failed at this moment, one ship alone was enabled to bring her to action; and captain Hood, after a spirited engagement, had nearly silenced the enemy, when his mainmast, which had been wounded before, was unfortunately shot away, and a calm ensuing, the chace effected her escape into Cadiz. The Venerable soon after struck on a bank, and there was every reason to suppose that she would have been wrecked; fortunately, however, she was got off with the loss of all her masts, and, being taken in tow by the Thames frigate, returned with the fleet to Gibraltar.

* The Venerable, Thames, and Spencer.

Thus ended an action, in which the superiority of the enemy was immense; and although the confused state of the whole fleet, and the accidental destruction of two first-rates, rendered the victory less difficult, yet the original design of the admiral to engage ten sail of the line, two of which were first-rates, with one of eighty and four seventy-fours, evinces a degree of gallantry which reflects honour on the English name. Sir James Saumarez accordingly received the thanks of the two houses of parliament, and has since been gratified with a pension of twelve hundred pounds a-year.

In the mean time, sir Richard Strachan, with a detachment of small vessels, intercepted the supplies of the enemy on the western shores of France; while captain Rowley Bulteel in the *Belliqueux*, with a convoy of East-Indiamen, which were mistaken for men-of-war, captured the French frigates *La Concorde* of forty-four and *La Medee* of thirty-six guns in the neighbourhood of Brazil, forming part of a squadron which had committed great depredations on the coast of Africa.

THE fleet under vice-admiral Rainier in the East Indies seized a number of valuable prizes, particularly two Dutch ships in the neighbourhood of Java. Captain T. Manby in the *Bourdelois*, belonging to rear-admiral Duckworth's detachment in the West Indies, nearly about the same time dispersed a small armament fitted out by Victor Hughes for the purpose of intercepting the outward-bound convoy. On this occasion he captured *La Curieuse*, of eighteen nine-pounders and one hundred and sixty-eight men, after thirty minutes of close *carronade*. In consequence of the numerous shot-holes received during the engagement, the prize sunk, while two midshipmen, whose names* deserve to be recorded upon this occasion, with five of the gallant crew, were endeavouring to rescue the wounded Frenchmen from the wreck.

SIR E. HAMILTON in the *Trent* chased a ship, under protection of a cutter and some lugger privateers, on the rocks

* Mr. Frederick Spence and Mr. Auckland.

near the isles of Brehat, notwithstanding the fire from five batteries; when the largest vessel was boarded and taken possession of by his first lieutenant and the officer of marines, the latter of whom lost his leg upon this occasion.

IN the Mediterranean an action singularly severe was fought between the *Phœbe*, captain R. Barlow, and the French frigate *L'Africaine*, of forty-four guns and seven hundred and fifteen men, of whom many were soldiers, bound for Egypt: the commander of the latter would not yield until his ship had become a mere wreck, with five feet water in her hold; all his guns were also dismounted, and his decks encumbered with the dying and the dead: the number of the latter amounted to two hundred, and the wounded to one hundred and forty-three. The smallness of the loss on board the English ship is scarcely credible; as one seaman only perished upon this occasion, and but ten, with two officers, were wounded.

LORD COCHRANE, in the *Speedy* sloop of fourteen four-pounders and fifty-four men and boys, performed a brilliant exploit by the capture of a Spanish xebec-frigate of thirty-two guns and three hundred and nineteen seamen and marines, named the *Gamo*, off Barcelona. Perceiving from the great disparity of force that a cannonade would only endanger the loss of his own vessel, without affording any chance of subduing the enemy, he determined on boarding; and such was the impetuosity and success of the attack, that she was carried with the loss of one man only, although thirteen were killed on the part of the enemy.

A SQUADRON of French frigates, employed in the blockade of Porto Ferrajo in the island of Elba, were all captured or destroyed in the course of a single month; among these, the *Success*, formerly appertaining to great Britain, and *La Dravoure*, carrying forty-six guns, were taken possession of by captains Halsted, Cockburn, and Gower, of the *Phoenix*, *La Minerve*, and *La Pomone*; but the latter of these vessels was lost, in consequence of having run on shore during the pursuit. On the arrival of the squadron under sir John Warren, the garrison of Porto Ferrajo, which had hitherto made such a gallant defence, being assisted by a diversion from the fleet,

sallied forth under the direction of lieutenant-colonel Airey, who commanded the troops in British pay, in consequence of which several batteries were destroyed. This was soon after followed by another successful attack on the French, who were dislodged with considerable loss from a peninsula in which they had thrown up works within two hundred yards of the place.

LORD COCHRANE, in the *Speedy*, in company with captain Pulling of the *Kangaroo* sloop of war, about the same time made a spirited and successful attack on a convoy anchored on the coast of Spain, and protected by a battery of twelve guns and several armed vessels; on which occasion a detachment landed, and the tower of Almanara was blown up. Captain Charles Adam also, of *La Sybille*, captured the French national frigate *La Chiffonne*, in Mahé road, after a short but gallant action, notwithstanding the guns on the enemy's fore-castle were supplied from a furnace for heating red-hot shot.

DURING this uninterrupted career of success, no prize of any importance was taken by the enemy, except the *Swiftsure*. Captain Hollowell having separated from his convoy, on his return to Malta discovered four ships of the line and a large frigate, which proved to be rear-admiral Gantheaume's squadron. Three of these having come nearly up with him in consequence of their superiority of sailing, he determined to bear down, hoping to disable one before the rest could be brought into action, and thereby effect his escape. An engagement accordingly took place with an eighty and seventy-four gun ship, the former of which bore the flag of the commander, and one of these received considerable damage; but two more having by this time assumed their stations on the larboard bow and quarter, the captain reluctantly consented to strike his colours, after having two men killed, and a lieutenant and seven wounded.

AMONG other individual instances of exertion, mention must not be omitted of lieutenant C. Boger of the *Gipsey*, of ten four-pounders and forty-two men, who captured an armed sloop off the north end of Gaudaloupe, called *Le Qui-proquo*, of eight six and nine pounders and eighty men. Lieutenant Dick of the *Melpomene*, with fifty-five volun-

THE republic of the Seven Isles, erected under the protection of the Russian and Ottoman emperors, was at the same time acknowledged: Malta, Gozo, and Comino, were to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it was agreed that the forces of his Britannic majesty should evacuate those possessions within three months after the exchange of the ratifications; but the stipulations were so numerous, and the arrangements so intricate, that this article has been productive of unceasing jealousies and misunderstandings.

THE French princes, in behalf of whom England appeared at one time to have armed, and for whose cause the kings of the continent pretended to have first taken the field, were left unnoticed; while the unfortunate house of Savoy, the dominions of which had been specifically guaranteed by a solemn treaty, was left to its fate.

WHEN this important subject was agitated in parliament, the opinions of the leading men in the house of commons were various; but a decided majority, acting in complete unison with the nation, declared unequivocally in favour of the measure. The members of the opposition bench, who had so long contended against a war, respecting the origin of which they were dissatisfied, on this occasion cordially united with the ministry, declaring that they preferred any peace to a contest, with the precise object of which they had hitherto been ignorant. The late chancellor of the exchequer also, who had inspired the nation with the hope of "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," to the utter astonishment of the multitude, also declared his assent to the terms which had been obtained: but although one of his associates appeared to be ennobled into silence, two of his late colleagues*, in conformity to their original opinions, considered the peace as hollow and insidious, the terms as degrading and inadequate, and the whole transaction as equally disproportionate to the success of the war and unworthy of the character of the nation.

THUS ended one of the longest, most interesting, and most bloody contests, which modern times have witnessed. It is not a little singular that no one of the great objects originally

* Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham.

aimed at by any of the belligerent powers was obtained by an appeal to arms; while, on the contrary, those few nations which stood aloof during the struggle, derived immense benefits from their prudence, or good fortune. The vanity of Machiavelian statesmen ought to be mortified by the recollection, that no event has ever more notoriously belied their hopes and predictions; while those men who, reasoning from the analogies of nature and of history, calmly deduce effect from cause, and, under the name of philosophers, expose themselves to the suspicions and sometimes even to the proscriptions of ignorance and presumption clothed in the garb of authority, must be allowed to have possessed the rare merit of calculating the phases and foretelling the result of the revolutionary warfare.

THE treaties of Luneville and Amiens, by changing the relative situations of the various states in this quarter of the globe, have forced Europe to assume a novel as well as an ominous aspect. The boasted balance of power is changed, and the political chart is henceforth to be calculated by a new scale.

Two of the northern powers, profiting by the contentions of the neighbouring states, have cultivated commerce, manufactures, and the arts of peace, in the midst of the most calamitous struggle, and derived immense benefits from those conflicts that have beggared nations and destroyed kingdoms. Sweden, stripped of the precious metals, and obliged to recur to the wretched expedient of leathern money, in consequence of the brilliant but destructive achievements of Charles XII. has increased her ships, her manufactures, and her commerce. Denmark also, by reaping the obvious advantages resulting from a politic neutrality, has added greatly to her prosperity; and the cities of Copenhagen and Altona, under the administration of a prince-regent, have received an immense accession of wealth. The cloud has passed away which threatened the navigation of the Sound; and the trade of the nations on its borders has been secured in case of a future contest by new and advantageous concessions.

RUSSIA, towering like a Colossus above the neighbouring states, has neither added to nor diminished the extent of her

dominions by the late conflict: but she feels a consciousness of her own power and preponderance; and while she acts even now, occasionally, as the mediator, and the umpire, of contending nations, bids fair to realise those gigantic projects of ambition which originated in the genius of Peter the Great. Alexander Paulowitch appears to be preparing a new destiny for that immense empire, at the same time that he is acquiring stability for his own government. By removing the feudal prejudices against commerce, he has opened a new source of wealth and industry for the nation; while aware, by the dire experience of a father and grandfather, of the evils as well as the dangers of despotism, he ensures the continuance of his own power by sharing it with the senate.

BUT, if the north of Europe was fortunate enough to be in some measure exempt from calamity, the south has been pregnant with changes. The Cisalpine republic, chiefly composed of territories dismembered from the house of Austria, has been at once created and protected by France; while the Venetian possessions on the continent are subjected in their turn, to the government of the cabinet of Vienna. Genoa, rescued from dependence by the wisdom and firmness of Andrew Doria, and once famous in the annals of war and of commerce, is now known under the ancient name of Liguria; while, by an express convention between Russia and the Porte, the settlements in the Ionian sea, recently subjugated by their arms, are permitted, in consequence of the jealousy of two of the most arbitrary governments in Europe, to assume the name and outward forms of a commonwealth. To add to this singularity, by a solecism in politics, it is expressly stipulated by treaty that the republic of the Seven Isles is to be at once free and dependent; to be regulated by no superior, and yet to be tributary to the grand-sultan*.

THE prelate who has ascended the pontifical throne under the name of Pius VII. retains but a small portion of the patrimony of St. Peter, and in state and grandeur scarcely equals a

* The sum of 75,000 piastres is to be transmitted annually to Constantinople by a solemn embassy.

cardinal during those times when the terrors of the triple crown appalled the most powerful sovereigns of Europe. Chiaromonti, more politic, more sage, and more humble, than his predecessor Braschi, is, at the same time, better acquainted with the spirit of the age in which he lives; and, in imitation of the primitive fathers of the church, knows how to bend like a willow beneath that storm, which would root up the opposing oak, and scatter its branches in the air.

THE situation of the house of Savoy, so prosperous during the early part of the preceding century, is peculiarly disastrous. Victor Amadeus III. after involving his dominions in an unnecessary and unfortunate contest, towards the close of a long and variegated reign endeavoured to find consolation in religion for the misfortunes occasioned by the want of policy and discernment! His eldest son, Charles Emanuel IV. overwhelmed with family misfortunes, and bereaved of his richest provinces, soon after his accession resigned all his pretensions to his brother Emanuel V. on whose head the crown of Sardinia is still permitted to totter. Disgusted with his fate, this prince, but little anxious to visit the unhealthy isle that constitutes at once his royalty and his territories, is content to live in Italy as a private gentleman; and, like Theodore Stanislaus, the prince who assumes the name of Louis XVIII. and his own unhappy relatives of the royal line of Stuart, seems destined to fill up the catalogue of unfortunate sovereigns.

THE situation of this monarch is wonderfully contrasted with that of Ferdinand IV. who, flying before an insurgent people and an invading enemy, scarcely deemed Palermo secure from the vengeance of the Parthenopean republic. Aided however by the martial spirit of an adventurous priest, shielded by the protection of Russia, and supported by the victorious fleets of England, he returned to his capital in the course of a few months; after annulling a solemn treaty entered into in his own name with his viceroy, he presented a new saint to the Lazzaroni, and threatened to annihilate the whole order of nobility from the golden book. Doomed to inevitable destruction by republican France, but spared by the consular government, he has cheerfully resigned a small portion of his dominions to obtain peace: but, acquiescing in his lot, he forgets

the cares that not unfrequently plant the pillow of royalty with thorns; and, while hunting the wild boar in the neighbourhood of Caserta, or patiently angling for mullets in the bay of Naples, happily ceases to remember his exile in Sicily.

THE grand-duke of Tuscany, bereaved of Florence, Leghorn, and the adjacent territories, is now busily employed in searching the rent-rolls and monastic institutions of the German dignitaries for a compensation; while France, which had sworn an immortal antipathy to kings and to Bourbons, has conveyed his dominions to a stranger, and invested the son-in-law of the king of Spain with the ensigns of royalty.

THE Ottoman Porte, notwithstanding the incurable ignorance of its governors, the deplorable neglect of science on the part of its generals, and the notorious deficiency of discipline among its troops, is still suffered to enjoy a nominal independence. The late war has made but little alteration in its situation: and Egypt, whether conquered by the French or liberated by the English, no longer seems inclined to supply Constantinople either with corn or treasure. Incapable of chastising the Mamelukes in Africa, or of subduing the rebel bashaws in Europe; and resorting to chicanery, duplicity, and treachery, the usual resources of weak and declining states; this once potent empire is less indebted for its existence to the forbearance, than to the unceasing jealousies, of the surrounding nations. The epoch is not far distant, however, when the successors of Selim III. will be forced to cross the Bosphorus of Thrace, and the Turks once more, perhaps, become a pastoral tribe amidst the plains of Asia.

NOR must mention be wholly omitted of another quarter of the world. The new Continent, although exposed by turns to the spoliations of the principal maritime powers, has found means to preserve a prudent if not a dignified neutrality, amid the convulsions of the ancient world. Unmoved by the shock of nations, the adopted land of Penn, and the native soil of Franklin and Washington, calmly pursues its silent but successful career, and beholds its population nearly doubled at the end of every second lustre. The fates are preparing an exalted destiny for this nation, or rather this congeries of rising empires, which even in its cradle contended

with the serpents that assailed its infancy, and now, invigorated almost into manhood, is ready, if prompted by necessity, to oppose the many-headed hydra at the sight of which Europe turns pale. The arts and sciences, ever following in the train of freedom, will soon ennoble those immense forests which have hitherto only resounded with the barbarous shouts of war and the chase; and when the sun of liberty sets to Europe, that luminary may perhaps still cheer with his departing beams a land washed on one side by the waves of the subject Atlantic, and enriched on another by the Mississippi, then become a tributary stream.

A CONSIDERABLE period must elapse before Austria can recover from a long and disastrous war, bequeathed as a patrimony to Francis II. by the emperor Leopold his father. The acquisition of Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, affords but an inadequate compensation for the defeat of so many armies, the aggrandisement of a rival house, and the loss of Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Netherlands.

On the other hand, the king of Prussia, by maintaining the neutrality of the north of Germany, and taking advantage of passing events, has enabled a crown so lately ducal to rival the splendor of the imperial diadem. Even the father of Frederick-William the Second, although a slave to his pleasures towards the latter end of his reign, did not forget the ruling maxims of the house of Brandenburg; and the present protector of the Germanic liberties will carve out a sufficient indemnification for the loss of his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, in the more contiguous territories of some of the ecclesiastical co-estates.

IN return for the immense sacrifices made by Charles IV. one prince, nearly allied to the house of Bourbon, has been permitted to sit on the throne of modern Tuscany, now recognised as a kingdom under the ancient name of Etruria, while another of that race is still permitted to sway the sceptre of the Two Sicilies. It is but little more than a century since Spain acquired a new world for herself in America, and appeared at the same time to regulate the destiny of Europe. But the lustre of the ancient monarchy appears of late to have been clouded; and that kingdom which,

in every sea, and successful in every naval battle; the capture of near five hundred men-of-war, of which upwards of eighty were ships of the line, fully attests this memorable fact, and exhibits nobler trophies than were ever won before by any other nation. Nor was any quarter of the globe exempt from her conquests. In America, she acquired Tobago, part of St. Domingo, the whole of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe, from the French; Trinidad from the Spaniards; Demerary, Issequibo, Surinam, Curacoa, Berbice, and St. Eustatia, from the Dutch. In the East Indies, Pondicherry, Malacca, Ceylon, Amboyna, and Banda, yielded either to her arms or influence. In Africa, Goree, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, and Egypt, by turns confessed the sway of the conqueror; while in Europe, Toulon, Minorca, Corsica, and Malta, either surrendered by capitulation, or were subjugated by force.

SCARCELY any state in want of treasure or assistance, but was either supplied with the wealth, or protected by the fleets and armies, of this nation; and no less than two emperors, three kings, one queen, with a multitude of petty but independent princes, were occasionally ranked among her subsidiaries.

In addition to this, and by a rare instance of good fortune hitherto unexampled in any history, although the manufactures of England drooped, and many of her artisans were forced by dire necessity to wield those arms they had before fabricated, yet her commerce flourished and even increased during the war.

THIS tide of prosperity, however, has been productive of but little permanent advantage; for after the expenditure of at least one hundred and fifty thousand lives and some hundreds of millions of money, the island of Ceylon in the Indian, and that of Trinidad in the Atlantic, ocean, are all that remain of her numerous conquests: nor ought it to be forgotten, that one of her allies has been stripped of his dominions on the continent; another has been driven into exile; and that the rest have consented to the most humiliating sacrifices to obtain safety and peace.

EVER prepared to avenge insulted honour, or redress national wrongs, it is to be hoped, that Britain will continue to combat by means of the same arms which have so frequently

ensured success ; and that with the extended trident of Neptune she will, as before, beat down the boasted spear of Minerva.

BUT, with these exceptions alone, it is her interest to sacrifice at the altar of peace ; to ply the loom and the shuttle ; to cultivate the surface of the earth for the purposes of agriculture ; to raise the minerals from its bowels for the service of social life ; to unbend the sail of commerce to the gale ; to cover the ocean with her fleets ; and never to engage in any but a just, necessary, and popular war, the aim of which is defined, and the object attainable.

" I. That the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment, had, by their heroic conduct in Egypt on the memorable 21st of March, 1801, nobly maintained the hereditary glory of the Caledonian name; and that, as an honorary testimony of the applause and admiration of the society, a medal is to be struck, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, to perpetuate their highly distinguished and gallant achievement.

" II. That one of those medals is to be presented to every officer and soldier now surviving, with the name of each inscribed, and also to the lineal descendant of every one who fell on that day, inscribed with the name of the fallen hero. It may be remarked, that the love of glory is the most striking passion of the human heart. All that the hero asks, in return for his efforts and his toils, is that his fame be celebrated; that the glory of his name be united with the merit of his actions. His soul swells with delight by the habitual consciousness, that the attention of a great number of men is directed towards him. How appropriate then is the measure now proposed! It will be considered in the families of these brave men as an inestimable inheritance of glory, carrying down the tide of time, to ages yet unknown, the illustrious deeds of that day.

" III. That an elegant and characteristic cup (of the value of one hundred guineas,) with suitable devices, be presented to the mess of the regiment; that thus, even in their convivial hours, the achievement of the 21st of March may never be forgotten.

" IV. That a voluntary subscription be immediately opened among the members of the society for defraying the expences that may attend the same; and that each subscriber of two guineas be entitled to one silver medal; subscribers of five guineas to two silver medals; and subscribers of ten guineas and upwards to three silver medals.

" V. That a committee be appointed to carry the above resolutions into immediate execution, composed of the following noblemen and gentlemen: his grace the duke of Athol, the right hon. the earl of Breadalbane, the right hon. C. F. Greville, sir Hector Munro, K. B. sir John M. Murray, bart. sir John Sinclair, bart. John Mc. Arthur, esq. George Mackenzie, esq. John Grant, esq. and the secretary."

After this serjeant Sinclair was sent for, and delivered a narrative, of which the following is the substance:

" That the 42d regiment of Highlanders, forming the right wing of the British army, having the 28th regiment a little on their right, advanced about two hundred yards, were, on the morning of the 21st of March last, and before daylight, attacked by three bodies of French infantry, who, in driving in the piquets, cheered and pushed on with great impetuosity. A French corps, bearing the name of 'Invincibles,' soon got between the 28th regiment and the 42d, situated as already noticed. Here the battle became warm and furious, and the

French had succeeded, before day-light, in turning, or rather throwing the British right flank into confusion. At day-light, the body of Invincibles, who had a little while before engaged in front, was discovered to have passed beyond the rear of the 42d regiment. This latter corps instantly changed its front, and attacked the Invincibles with great spirit; insomuch that, in a very short time, the greatest part were cut to pieces: the remainder gave way, and were driven to take refuge in an old ruin, or castle, on the right flank. On being followed up by the Highlanders, the remainder of the Invincible corps called out for mercy, and many of them immediately surrendered. At this instant colonel Alexander Stewart, of the 42d, who was present, went to the body of the regiment, when major Stirling, of the same corps, followed by serjeant Sinclair, went up to the French officer bearing the Invincible standard, and desired him instantly to deliver it up with his sword. On his refusal, the major struck him across the head with the flat of his sword, and snatched the standard forcibly from him. The Frenchman then threw his sword on the ground, exclaiming 'Vive la République!' Serjeant Sinclair picked up his sword, and major Stirling delivered to him the Invincible standard, directing him at the same time to take care of it, and to station himself by a four-pounder field-piece which had been taken by the 42d regiment. At this post serjeant Sinclair remained for upwards of one hour, in charge of the colours, and protecting the four-pounder, when a body of French cavalry (about three hundred) advanced in full charge to the spot; and the officer, in passing, made two cuts at him; the one cut through his bonnet, and the second wounded the serjeant in the neck, after cutting through half of a thick club of hair, near the tie, and his neckcloths, having fortunately two on that day. Stunned by the blow, and thus cut, he lay for some time on the sand in a state of insensibility; and on having recovered, he found himself alone, and the French cavalry in confusion, having been repulsed in their attack; being still in possession of the French officer's sword and his own. He could not, however, on looking round, find either the French standard or his bonnet. He therefore, in pushing to the left, where the regiment was engaged, met with six soldiers of the French cavalry dismounted, whom he escorted as prisoners to the right of the 42d regiment, where they were taken care of by Dillon's corps. While conducting these prisoners, he perceived a soldier of general Stewart's foreign corps carrying into the rear the Invincible standard, which he had picked up while serjeant Sinclair lay as already noticed. The left wing of the French, which had been put to the rout, at this time began to rally, when serjeant Sinclair, finding a wounded soldier's musket, fired at this third attack no less than fifteen rounds. He thinks that the right wing of the British army was in action a full hour after this last attack, until the French army was completely

defeated. Being asked by one member of the society in particular, how he escaped with so little injury from such a perilous situation? he modestly replied, 'That he had always put his trust in God, and that God alone could have protected him amidst such imminent dangers.'

"Serjeant Sinclair is an athletic young man, about six feet high. The serjeant having retired amidst the plaudits of the company, the glass, enlivened with the song, went round; and every gentleman departed highly gratified by the proceedings of the evening. It was previously moved and agreed to, that, in commemoration of the battle of the 21st of March, the third monthly meeting of the society shall be held on that day annually; but falling this year on a Sunday, it will of course take place on the day following."

In opposition to this, Mr. Cobbet, after investigating this transaction with considerable pains and expence, has published the following particulars, in his 'Weekly Political Register.'

"Antoine Lutz is the son of Gregoire Lutz, of Rosheim in Alsace, where Antoine was born the 5th of July, 1777. Gregoire Lutz was a vineyard-labourer, and had, besides this son, two other sons and a daughter. In 1792 the father and family emigrated, with many other persons, into Germany, to avoid the requisitions and other persecutions of the republicans; but, sometime previous to this emigration, Antoine was taken in requisition, and sent to join the 13th regiment of foot, then serving in the army of the Rhine. He served in this regiment about three months, when he got away and returned to his father's, where he remained seven weeks, at the end of which time a party of French cavalry came after him, and carried him back to the regiment; but he was not punished for his elopement. He remained with the regiment nine months, during which time he was in two battles, at no great distance from Landau. In July, 1794 (the first fair opportunity he had,) he escaped from the republicans, and went over to the army of the prince of Condé, which then lay at and about Fribourg. He enlisted in the legion de Mirabeau. During the time he was in the army de Condé he was ten times in battle. He was wounded slightly in the knee by a musket-ball in the second of these battles. In 1797, the army of Condé being in part disbanded, and the soldiers having liberty to choose amongst the allies what service they would go to, Lutz chose the Russian service, and joined the legion of Thomas at Lutzcov, in Polish Russia. Here he remained four months, and then was exchanged to the Austrian regiment of Green Laudon, which then lay at Limburgh in Galicia, with a detachment of two companies of which regiment he went into Italy in 1799, joined the army of prince Charles near Verona, and, in the first engagement after his joining, was taken by the army of Moreau at Castel Nuova. He was sent prisoner to Cremona, where he saw a French soldier who had known him in the republican service. Fearing

that this man would inform against him, he escaped from Cremona to Milan, where, with about two hundred and twenty-five German soldiers, he was kidnapped by the Spaniards, and conveyed to Genoa: there he was put on board a ship bound to Barcelona in Old Spain. On the 22d of May, 1799, the ship was taken by an English cutter, and carried into Minorca, where, on the 27th of May in the same year, he enlisted into general Stuart's corps, now the Queen's German regiment, which regiment having embarked on the 29th of August, 1800, and having touched successively at Gibraltar, off Cadiz, on the coast of Barbary, at Malta, and at Marmora, arrived at Aboukir, and landed there on the 8th of March, 1801, but without being engaged with the enemy till the 21st of the same month. On that memorable day, the Queen's German regiment, the regiment of Dillon, and that of De Rolle, forming what general Hutchinson calls the foreign brigade, and commanded by general Stuart, composed a sort of reserve, the Queen's German regiment being upon the right of the brigade, and nearest to the 42d regiment, who led the attack. Soon after the battle began, which was before day-light, the 42d having had to meet the violent and desperate effort of the French, were thrown into confusion, which induced general Stuart to push on his brigade to their assistance. So complete was the confusion of the 42d, so entirely were they broken and dispersed, that, when the German regiment came up, many of the men of the 42d fell into the ranks of the German regiment by ones, twos, threes, fours, fives, &c. and actually fought there to the end of the engagement. The Queen's German regiment began by a well-directed and most dreadful fire, by files, at the distance of about forty yards from the front rank of the French infantry; but, as both sides kept advancing, an instant brought them to within musket length of each other. The battle now became extremely furious and bloody; some were firing, others were fighting with the bayonet, and others with the butt-ends of their muskets; and this too at a time when the morning afforded but just light enough to distinguish one man from another. In about a quarter of an hour after the Queen's German regiment had been at close quarters thus, the French began to retreat, and were pursued by the Germans for about forty or fifty yards, when general Stewart, perceiving the enemy to be covered by their cannon and other artillery, which kept up a constant fire from some heights towards which the fugitives were approaching, ordered his men to halt. In this pursuit, however, the irregularity of which every reader may easily conceive, some soldiers of the Queen's German regiment, more active and more eager than the rest, ran rather forward after the enemy. Amongst these was Anthony Lutz, who, having got so close as within about eight paces of the officer who carried the Invincible standard, and who was a few yards behind his flying soldiers, he shot him with his musket in the back. The officer

fell forward upon his face. Lutz, perceiving him fall, reloaded his musket, went and took up the standard, and was about to cut the gold epaulets from the officer's coat; but the tremendous fire from the French batteries, and more particularly the appearance of a body of the enemy's horse, induced him to make off as fast as he could. He had not gone far from the spot where the officer lay, before he found it necessary, in order to avoid a party of French horse, to throw himself into a hollow place, and lie down as if he were dead, covering the standard as well as he could with his body. This party of cavalry having overlooked him, he got up, and was hastening towards his regiment, when two French dragoons rode towards him, one of whom shot at him with a pistol; upon which Lutz threw down the standard, shot at the dragoon, and, missing him, killed his horse. The other dragoon, receiving, as Lutz thinks, a shot from another quarter, rode off. The wounded horse fell; his rider, whose foot was entangled in the stirrup, begged his life, and presented Lutz the butt of his pistol, in token of submission. Lutz spared his life, went and took up the standard, and thus, in the midst of this bloody battle (for the heavy charge of the French cavalry had not yet been made,) did he return to his regiment, with the enemy's colours in one hand, and a prisoner of war in the other. Thus he presented himself to his officer, lieutenant Moncrieff (whom I have since conversed with, and who pledges his honour for the correctness of this part of the statement,) offering him the standard—"No, my brave fellow," said the lieutenant (giving him at the same time a dollar, which was all the money he had about him,) "the standard is yours, and I will not rob you of it. Go and carry it instantly to head-quarters, and take your prisoner with you." This order Lutz obeyed. He lodged his prisoner with an officer of the provost, and carried the standard to the tent of the commander in chief, where he delivered it into the hands of the assistant adjutant-general.

Such is the narrative of Lutz, as taken down by me, from his own mouth, and as fully confirmed (as far as relates to the *bringing in* of the standard) by lieutenant Moncrieff.—I now beg the reader's attention to some documents a little more authentic than the narrative of the modest serjeant Sinclair, and the no less modest representation of Mr. Ker Porter and his Panorama. I shall begin with an order or two relative to the conduct of the whole of the foreign brigade, and particularly that of the Queen's German regiment, which corps, it appears to me, has, from first to last, been studiously kept in the back ground, though it certainly was in the front of the battle.

Extract from the General Orders of the Army, 24th March, 1801.

The support given to the reserve by brigadier-general Stuart

and the foreign brigade, was as gallant as it was prompt, and entirely confirmed the fortunate issue of that brilliant day.

*Extract from the Brigade Orders of General Stuart's Brigade,
25th March, 1801.*

It was with the most heartfelt satisfaction that the brigadier-general contemplated in yesterday's general orders the honourable reward offered to the brigade in the flattering testimony of the commander in chief's approbation of their conduct in the action of the 21st. Sincerely and warmly attached to each corps from long and peculiar circumstances of connection, the brigadier-general acknowledges his own obligations to their exact obedience and discipline; and he cannot but participate with them in the credit of having rendered themselves conspicuous on a day which, independently of the glorious events which have so recently preceded, must ever add lustre to the character of a British army.—Regret for the loss of those brave men who fell is a tribute due to their worth; and for none can the brigadier-general sympathize more fully with the brigade than for that of his late esteemed and valuable brigade-major.

The following documents relate solely to Lutz and the standard, and I beg the reader to peruse them with attention.

Copy of a Certificate given by the Adjutant-General's Directions to Anthony Lutz, Private Soldier in the Regiment of Minorca, or Stuart.

I do hereby certify, that Anthony Lutz, private soldier in the regiment of Minorca or Stuart, did on the 21st of March, 1801 (during the action between the English and French armies commanded by sir Ralph Abercromby and the French general in chief Menou, on the above day, within three miles of Alexandria) take from the enemy a standard, which bore several marks of honourable distinction, such as the 'passage of the Piava,' and 'Tagliamento,' when under Bonaparte in Italy, and in the centre of which is a bugle horn within a wreath of laurel. I do also certify, that the said Anthony Lutz brought the standard to the head-quarters of his excellency sir Ralph Abercromby, where he delivered it into my hands; when he, at the same time, received from me, by order, a gratuity of twenty dollars, for so signal an instance of good conduct. And I do further certify, that I forwarded the standard, thus taken by the above Anthony Lutz, to sir Ralph Abercromby, then ill of his wounds in his majesty's ship, Foudroyant; that his excellency received it accordingly, and that it is now in our pos-

session.—Given under my hand, at the adjutant-general's quarters in the camp before Alexandria, this 3d day of April, 1801.

(Signed) JNO. M'DONALD, Assist. Adjut.-General.

Copy of a Regimental Order, in the Regiment of Minorca, or Stuart, now called the Queen's German Regiment, 4th April, 1801.

Private Anthony Lutz, who took the standard from the enemy, on the 21st of last month, is directed to wear the representation of a standard (according to the model prescribed by the brigadier-general,) as a mark of his good behaviour, on his right arm* :—and the brigadier-general notifies, that, as soon as the regiment is in an established quarter, he will institute a valuable badge, in a certain proportion per company, to be worn by such men as shall have been proved, upon sufficient testimony, to have distinguished themselves by acts of valour, or by personal instances of meritorious service; and officers are, on this account, to make note of the conduct of individuals.

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D. PAGE 539.

The definitive Treaty of Peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the French Republic, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republic, signed at Amiens, the 27th Day of March, 1802.

HIS majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the first consul of the French republic in the name of the French people, being animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of peace, in the preliminary articles signed at London the 1st of October, 1801 (9th Vendemaire, year 10.)

And as by the 15th article of the said preliminaries it has been stipulated that plenipotentiaries should be named on each side, who should proceed to Amiens, for the purpose of concluding a definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting powers :

HIS majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named for his plenipotentiary the marquis Cornwallis, knight of the most illustrious order of the Garter, privy counsellor to his majesty, general of his armies, &c. the

* The badge was, by a subsequent order, removed from the arm to the left breast.

first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, the citizen Joseph Bonaparte, counsellor of state ; his majesty the king of Spain and the Indies, and the government of the Batavian republic, have named for their plenipotentiaries, *videlicet*, his catholic majesty don Joseph Nicholas d'Azara, his counsellor of state, knight of the great cross of the order of Charles III. ambassador extraordinary to the French republic, &c. and the government of the Batavian republic Roger John Schimmelpenninck, their ambassador extraordinary to the French republic ; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, which are transcribed at the end of the present treaty, have agreed upon the following articles :

Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the one part ; and the French republic, his majesty the king of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian republic, on the other part. The contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves and their states a perfect harmony, and without allowing, on either side, any kind of hostilities, by sea or by land, to be committed for any cause, or under any pretence, whatsoever.

They shall carefully avoid every thing which might hereafter affect the union happily re-established, and they shall not afford any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who should cause prejudice to any of them.

II. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and on paying the debts which they have contracted during their captivity. Each contracting party shall respectively discharge the advances which have been made by any of the contracting parties for the subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners in the countries where they have been detained. For this purpose a commission shall be appointed by agreement, which shall be specially charged to ascertain and regulate the compensation which may be due to either of the contracting powers. The time and place where the commissioners, who shall be charged with the execution of this article, shall assemble, shall also be fixed upon by agreement ; and the said commissioners shall take into account the expences occasioned not only by the prisoners of the respective nations, but also by the foreign troops, who, before they were made prisoners, were in the pay or at the disposal of any of the contracting parties.

III. His Britannic majesty restores to the French republic and her allies, namely, his catholic majesty and the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively, and which had been occupied or conquered

by the British forces in the course of the war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon.

IV. His catholic majesty cedes and guarantees, in full right and sovereignty, to his Britannic majesty, the island of Trinidad.

V. The Batavian republic cedes and guarantees, in full right and sovereignty, to his Britannic majesty, all the possessions and establishments in the island of Ceylon, which belonged, before the war, to the republic of the United Provinces, or to their East-India company.

VI. The Cape of Good Hope remains in full sovereignty to the Batavian republic, as it was before the war.

The ships of every description belonging to the other contracting parties shall have the right to put in there, and to purchase such supplies as they may stand in need of, as heretofore, without paying any other duties than those to which the ships of the Batavian republic are subjected.

VII. The territories and possessions of her most faithful majesty are maintained in their integrity, such as they were previous to the commencement of the war.

Nevertheless, the limits of French and Portuguese Guiana shall be determined by the river Arawari, which falls into the ocean below North Cape, near the isle Neuve, and the island of Penitence, about a degree and one third of north latitude. These limits shall follow the course of the river Arawari, from that of its mouths which is at the greatest distance from the North Cape to its source, and thence in a direct line from its source, to the river Branco, towards the west. The northern bank of the river Arawari, from its mouth to its source, and the lands which are situated to the north of the line of the limits above fixed, shall consequently belong in full sovereignty to the French republic. The southern bank of the said river from its source, and all the lands to the southward of the said line of demarkation, shall belong to her most faithful majesty. The navigation of the river Arawari shall be common to both nations

The arrangements which have taken place between the courts of Madrid and of Lisbon, for the settlement of their frontiers in Europe, shall however be executed, conformably to the treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, possessions, and rights, of the Ottoman Porte, are hereby maintained in their integrity, such as they were previous to the war.

IX. The republic of the Seven Islands is hereby acknowledged.

X. The islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and shall be held by it upon the same conditions on which the order held them previous to the war, and under the following stipulations:

1. The knights of the order, whose *langues* shall continue to subsist after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as soon as that exchange shall have taken place. They shall there form a general chapter, and shall proceed to the election of a grand master, to be chosen from amongst the natives of those nations which preserve languages, if no such election have been already made since the exchange of the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace. It is understood that an election which shall have been made subsequent to that period, shall alone be considered as valid, to the exclusion of every other which shall have taken place at any time previous to the said period.

2. The governments of Great Britain and the French republic, being desirous of placing the order of St. John, and the island of Malta, in a state of entire independence on each of those powers, do agree, that there shall be henceforth no English nor French languages; and that no individual belonging to either of the said powers shall be admissible into the order.

3. A Maltese langue shall be established, to be supported out of the land revenues and commercial duties of the island. There shall be dignities, with appointments, and an Auberge, appropriated to this langue; no proofs of nobility shall be necessary for the admission of knights of the said langue; they shall be competent to hold every office, and to enjoy every privilege, in the like manner as the knights of the other langues. The municipal, revenue, civil, judicial, and other offices under the government of the island, shall be filled at least in the proportion of one half by native inhabitants of Malta, Goza, and Comino.

4. The forces of his Britannic majesty shall evacuate the island and its dependencies within three months after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if it can be done: at that period the island shall be delivered up to the order in the state in which it now is, provided that the grand master, or commissioners fully empowered according to the statutes of the order, be upon the island to receive possession; and that the force to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, as hereafter stipulated, shall be arrived there.

5. The garrison of the island shall, at all times, consist at least one half of native Maltese; and the order shall have the liberty of recruiting for the remainder of the garrison from the natives of those countries only that shall continue to possess languages. The native Maltese troops shall be officered by Maltese: the supreme command of the garrison, as well as the appointment of the officers, shall be invested in the grand master of the order: and he shall not be at liberty to divest himself of it, even for a time, except in favour of a knight of the order, and in consequence of the opinion of the council of the order.

6. The independence of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, as well as the present arrangement, shall be under the protection and guarantee of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia.

7. The perpetual neutrality of the order and of the island of Malta, and its dependencies, is hereby declared.

8. The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who shall pay equal and moderate duties. These duties shall be applied to the support of the Maltese langue, in the manner specified in paragraph 3, to that of the civil and military establishments of the island, and to that of a Lazaretto, open to all flags.

9. The Barbary States are excepted from the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be made by the Contracting Parties, the system of hostility which subsists between the said Barbary States, the Order of St. John, and the Powers possessing langues or taking part in the formation of them, shall be terminated.

10. The Order shall be governed, both in spiritual and temporal matters, by the same statutes that were in force at the time when the Knights quitted the island, so far as the same shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty.

11. The stipulations contained in paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, shall be converted into laws and perpetual statutes of the order, in the customary manner. And the grand master (or, if he should not be in the island at the time of its restitution to the order, his representative,) as well as his successors, shall be bound to make oath to observe them punctually.

12. His Sicilian Majesty shall be invited to furnish two thousand men, natives of his dominions, to serve as a garrison for the several fortresses upon the island. This force shall remain there for one year, from the period of the restitution of the island to the knights; after the expiration of which term, if the order of St. John shall not, in the opinion of the guaranteeing powers, have raised a sufficient force to garrison the island and its dependencies, in the manner proposed in paragraph 5, the Neapolitan troops shall remain, until they shall be relieved by another force judged to be sufficient by the said powers.

13. The several powers specified in paragraph 6, *videlicet*, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia, shall be invited to accede to the present arrangement.

XI. The French forces shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory; the English forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

XII. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated for by the present treaty, except where otherwise expressly provided for, shall take place in Europe within one month, in

the continent and seas of America and of Africa in three months, and in the continent and seas of Asia within six months, after the ratification of the present definitive treaty.

XIII. In all the cases of restitution agreed upon by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they may have been at the time of the signature of the preliminary treaty; and all the works which shall have been constructed since the occupation shall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed, that, in all the cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of this present treaty, for the purpose of disposing of their property acquired and possessed either before or during the war; in which term of three years they may have the free exercise of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The same privilege is granted in the countries restored to all those, whether inhabitants or others, who shall have made therein any establishments whatsoever during the time when those countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

With respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed, that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in their persons or properties, under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to any of the contracting powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts posterior to the present treaty.

XIV. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, of whatever description, belonging to any of the contracting powers, or to their subjects or citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of this definitive treaty. The decision of all claims brought forward by individuals the subjects or citizens of any of the contracting powers respectively, against individuals subjects or citizens of any of the others, for rights, debts, property, or effects whatsoever, which, according to received usages and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of peace, shall be heard and decided before competent tribunals; and in all cases prompt and ample justice shall be administered in the countries where the claims are made.

XV. The fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and of the adjacent islands, and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are replaced on the same footing on which they were previous to the war; the French fishermen and the inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon shall have the privilege of cutting such wood as they may stand in need of in the bays of Fortune and Despair, for the space of one year, from the date of the notification of the present treaty.

XVI. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may have been made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may have been taken in the British Channel, and in the North Sea, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the said preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side ; that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean ; two months from the said Canary islands as far as the equator ; and, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers, and other agents of the contracting powers, shall enjoy respectively, in the states of the said powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities, which public agents of the same class enjoyed previous to the war.

XVIII. The branch of the house of Nassau, which was established in the republic formerly called the republic of the United Provinces, and now the Batavian republic, having suffered losses there, as well in private property as in consequence of the change of constitution adopted in that country, an adequate compensation shall be procured for the said branch of the house of Nassau for the said losses.

XIX. The present definitive treaty of peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the ally of his Britannic majesty ; and the Sublime Porte shall be invited to transmit its act of accession thereto in the shortest delay possible.

XX. It is agreed, that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made by them respectively, or by their ministers or officers duly authorised to make the same, deliver up to justice persons accused of crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, provided that this shall be done only when the evidence of the criminality shall be so authenticated, as that the laws of the country where the person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had been there committed. The expences of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition. It is understood that this article does not regard in any manner crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed antecedently to the conclusion of this definitive treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promise to observe sincerely and *bona fide* all the articles contained in the present treaty, and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects or citizens ; and the said

contracting parties generally and reciprocally guaranty to each other all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties in thirty days, or sooner, if possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present definitive treaty, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; the sixth Germinal, year ten of the French republic.

(L. S.)	CORNWALLIS.
(L. S.)	JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
(L. S.)	J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.
(L. S.)	R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

Separate Article.

It is agreed, that the omission of some titles, which may have taken place in the present treaty, shall not be prejudicial to the powers or to the persons concerned.

It is further agreed, that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present treaty shall not form an example, which may be alledged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whose languages have not been used: and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers which are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with; the present treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, of the French republic, of his Catholic majesty, and of the Batavian republic, have signed the present separate article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; the sixth Germinal, year ten of the French republic.

(L. S.)	CORNWALLIS.
(L. S.)	JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
(L. S.)	J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.
(L. S.)	R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

To the Copy of the Definitive Treaty published in the Dutch Papers is added a separate Convention entered into between the French and Batavian Plenipotentiaries, to the following Effect :

THE undersigned plenipotentiary of the French republic declares, conformably to existing stipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of special instructions with which he is furnished to that effect on the part of his government, that it is understood, that the indemnity stipulated in favour of the house of Nassau, in the eighteenth article of the present treaty, shall not, upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the said republic.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of the aforesaid eighteenth article of the definitive treaty, signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The present act shall be presented at the ratification of the two respective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed)

J. BONAPARTE.

R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

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THE king of Naples, like his brother the king of Spain, and all the princes of that branch of the house of Bourbon, is undoubtedly attached to the sports of the field. I apprehend, however, that I have omitted to do justice to the talents of the former monarch, several of whose private and confidential letters have been lately submitted to my perusal by one person of distinction, while the communications of another, who has lived in great intimacy with his majesty, enable me to assert that the world has been grossly deceived as to his abilities.

In addition to this, it may not be unnecessary to state here, that no prince on the continent ever evinced such an implicit attachment to England. This was fully exemplified in the case of admiral lord Nelson, who was invested with a degree of power at Naples never before enjoyed by a foreigner, or even by a subject.



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